The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6511. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Peace and Reconciliation in the Philadelphia Platform.

The Condition of Political Affairs in Pennsylvania.

Continued Accessions to the Republican Ranks from the Democracy.

What a Democrat Saw of the Southern Kuklux.

The Value of the Rebel Archives to the Government.

Peace and Reconciliation.

Says the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*: "The Philadelphia platform breathes a spirit of hearty peace and reconciliation to all those who are sincere in 'submitting to the issue.' Gen. Grant has treated the Southern people since the war with kindness, consideration and justice. But he will not—nor will the loyal Northern people—consent to put the Government into the control of men who were fighting the battles of the rebel Confederacy ten years ago. To give them once more the rights of free citizenship is as much clemency as can be expected. To allow them to rule what they once attempted to destroy is asking too much of those who made such sacrifices for the preservation and life of the Union. The Democratic Party has found this out. But it makes a sad mistake if it supposes that it can now change its tactics and drag its clumsy wooden horse into the loyal citadel."

Where Greeley Looks for Supporters.

Mr. Wm. S. Groesbeck's adhesion to the Liberal cause, now announced, was to be expected. His admirable war record, as well as *his consistency in the principles of real Democracy* forbade that he should cast in his lot elsewhere. *He has been favorably known as a life-long Democrat*, and has been mentioned as a promising candidate of his party for the Presidency. His influence in the Democratic Party of the North-west makes his position just now more especially noteworthy.

The above is from the *Tribune* of Tuesday. The present editor is and has been always been a Democrat. Is it not evident from the above that Democrats alone are expected to support the mongrel Democratic ticket now before the people. Why should Republicans suppose they are doing anything but helping the Democrats back to power in voting for Greeley and his Gratz?

Democratic Alarm in Pennsylvania.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Times*, a Democratic paper, is manifesting much alarm at the diminishing prospects of the Democracy in the Keystone State. It gives its own rose-colored view of the situation a little while ago, and then says: "But all hope built on such grounds must now fail, for the stupidity of Democratic leaders of the State and the inertness of the Democratic Executive Committee have allowed these advantages to slip through the fingers of their party. The superior generalship of the Radicals has triumphed this year as it has for years past. All the Radical journals of the State are now in line for Hartranft." In the Democratic way the *Times* consoles itself with the delusion that money is doing all this, and then goes on: "The men who manage the Democratic campaign think that all they need do is to take care of Philadelphia and that the rest of the State may go to the dogs. That would be all very well if they could accomplish anything extra in Philadelphia, but we doubt even that. We want to see more strategy displayed by Democratic leaders in this campaign. We want to see more animation in the Democratic camp. Two weeks ago the disorganized condition of the Radical Party of Luzerne gave assurance of a majority of 3,000. Today well-informed Democrats are of opinion that 3,000 is a very liberal figure at which to put our county Democratic majority."

Pennsylvania Politics.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* says that it has direct and positive authority for denying the truth of the rumor that Gen. Hartranft, Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, ever wrote a declination on conditions or otherwise; and it adds: "He means to keep the field, and those who assume the leadership of the party are determined that the fight once commenced shall continue to go on without change of commanders. This is the only course to pursue." In another paragraph the same paper says: "The Temperance candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, S. B. Chase, Esq., has written a letter of acceptance, which will be given to the public shortly. Mr. Schell, the labor reform candidate for Governor, has just returned to Bedford, after a campaign visit eastward. It is claimed that he is running very largely into Buckalew's supporters, and will take several thousand votes from him."

Those Life-Long Republicans in Erie County, Pennsylvania.

The Erie (Penn.) *Dispatch* quietly disposes of another of the *Tribune's* vain boastings in the following: "The New-York *Tribune* publishes quite a list of 'life-long Republicans,' living in Waterford, this county, who, it says, have declared for Greeley. The game of making political converts on paper, in which the soreheads manifest such a wonderful astuteness, is too well understood in this section to render any correction of the *Tribune's* falsehood necessary, but, for the information of those having no means of disproving it, we remark that all but three of the persons named are now, and have been for years, the rankest sort of Democrats; and we are very strongly inclined to the belief that the sentiments of those excepted have been grossly misrepresented."

The County of Oneida—Other Counties.

Oneida County has been claimed by Greeleyites as strongly disposed to Tammany's candidate. Of it the Albany *Journal* says: "The strength of the movement is now well developed, and may be fairly judged. In the City of Utica there may be 200 Republicans all told who will support Mr. Greeley. In two or three towns of the twenty-odd the movement claims some following—in the rest it amounts to nothing. Altogether Oneida promises to repeat its old majority for Grant. In Lewis, Madison and Oswego, the losses are very small and will be more than offset by gains. Noticeably in Oswego, Mr. Littlejohn's defection has made no impression on the Republican masses, while we know the names of several leading Democrats who are for Grant. Speaking in all candor, we judge from our information that there is only one county in Central New-York where the movement is at all formidable, and every report now is that the situation steadily improves."

Gratz Brown's Conduct in New-Haven.

The New-Haven *Palladium* gives the following statement by a hotel clerk in that city concerning a matter which has been much commented upon in the newspapers. The *Palladium* says: "The narrative contains nothing which we have not known—and, indeed, our knowledge of it has been shared by several others—for some weeks, but we preferred not to give it to the public till we could present it in such a shape as must end controversy." The statement of the clerk reads thus: "Mr. Brown came to the New-Haven House late Wednesday night from his class supper, and went to bed. What time he got up I do not know, but he went out, I suppose to the Yale Commencement exercises. When he came back from there, before he went to the Alumni dinner, he went to his room and sent down for some brandy. I sent him up before he went away three drinks of brandy, for which I received pay. He came back after the dinner, and between that time and the time when he made his speech he sent down for three more glasses of brandy, and I am not sure but more. I know that I sold him six drinks of brandy, and I think that I sold him eight, and he paid me for them. When he came down to the office, before going to the hack, to pay his bill, I saw that he was very drunk. He paid his bill, however, and then turning to the porter, said: 'What —— has this man done?' (Here followed a conversation with the porter, which was too vile and profane to put in print, but which the clerk can swear to.) A reporter then stepped up to him and asked him to look over his notes of the speech, and Brown replied: 'I don't care a —— for any newspaper,' and other expressions of the same sort. He then started for the side door, where a hack was in waiting for him. He staggered as he went along, but finally went away alone. About fifteen minutes after he had gone, Gov. English came down stairs, and I said, 'Governor, Mr. Brown was rather tight, wasn't he?' 'Yes,' replied the Governor, 'somewhat set up.' On being asked to state again what Mr. Brown's condition was, the reply was, 'he was boozy drunk.' To be sure that nothing incorrect was taken down, our informant listened to the reading of the notes of what he had said, as given above, and responded that they were all correct and that he was perfectly willing to make an affidavit to the statement if required."

The Same Bad Spirit as of Old.

The Washington monument in Baltimore was struck by lightning not long since, and one of the Greeley men there takes occasion, in a brief note relating to it in the Baltimore *Sun*, to vent his spite by the following gratuitous and uncalled-for sneer at the Union men of the North: "A few days since I observed a workman repairing the right shoulder of Gen. Washington's statue upon the Washington monument in Mt. Vernon-place. We certainly owe him some reparation for causing his ashes to literally tremble in their sarcophagus at Mt. Vernon, through the cannonading which followed the invasion of his native State by his Northern adversaries."

Another Democrat's Condemnation of Greeley.

Gen. Joseph H. Geiser, an old Democrat, addressed a large meeting in Columbus, Ohio, Saturday night, on the question, "What claims has Horace Greeley on the American people for support, as a Democrat, as a friend of the negro, or of the South?" He showed that Greeley had been a secessionist up to and through the war; how he had argued that dissolution would be a commercial benefit to the North; how when the effort for dissolution commenced, he wanted the war made so terrible that the Southern men should find no homes; and how when the war was progressing, when every patriot was terrified, and when men were among us to burn our cities, Horace Greeley was hurrying to Niagara Falls trying to carry out the secession doctrine he had preached at the beginning of the war.

Another Influential Democrat for Grant.

Capt. S. G. McKee, of Alliance, Ohio, for twenty-five years editor of a Democratic journal, has published a letter showing that if he is to be compelled to vote for a Republican for President, he will at least claim the right to make his own choice between the men. In his letter, which is published in the Alliance *Local*, he says: "As I have for these long years been wedded and bound to the Democratic Party through principle, I feel that I have nothing to bind me to that organization any longer, and shall cast my vote for Gen. Grant. In my connection with the Army of the Cumberland and the Department of the Mississippi, it was my good fortune to be in and about the head-quarters of the General, and I always admired him as a brave man, independent and firm in the field and in the private circle; while his kindness and affection for the soldier was unusual and the 'observed of all observers.' While this was true, and Gen. Grant made no distinction as to the political views and opinions of the soldiery, what was Mr. Greeley saying and doing for our party? He was abusing us and calling us all the opprobrious names and epithets that a wily and cunning brain and pen could form and conceive. I for one do not choose to cast my vote for this man who did much to demoralize the party to which I belonged, and who has labored since 1836 to convince the world that all Democrats were knaves, poltroons, and horse-thieves. As I have no party organization with which to sever my connection, I feel that I have no sacrifices to make, and I shall vote for Gen. Grant and the whole Republican State and county tickets this Fall."

What a Democrat Saw in the South.

Of a traveler who exclaimed in a Chicago hotel that he would as soon vote for Jeff. Davis as for Greeley, the *Evening Journal* of that city thus speaks: "About ten months ago the speaker went to Jefferson County, Alabama, being then a warm Democrat, and now he comes back an earnest supporter of Grant's Administration. He stated that upon one occasion alone he saw 300 Kuklux riding, in a body, at night, attired in all manner of disguises. He is quite convinced that there still are such outlaws, and plenty of them. He has known of a score of instances where Union men and negroes have been taken out of their houses at night and scourged within an inch of their lives, for no other crime than aversion to the principles of treason and secession. He also stated that the strict manner in which the representatives of the Government have been dragging the rebel offenders to justice, and sentencing them to long terms of confinement in the United States prison at Albany, N. Y., where release or escape is impossible, is having a most salutary effect in checking outrages, and, if persevered in, would break up most of the gangs. At Montgomery, just before leaving for the North, he saw four of the scoundrels sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of $5,000 each, for burning negro churches and committing numerous inhuman outrages. They are not to be released until the payment of their fines, even after serving the term of ten years. These severe examples are terrifying the outlaws still at large, and the re-election of President Grant would add still further to their discomfiture. They know that he will see that the laws are enforced to the letter. The traveler stated that every rebel was a rampant Greeley supporter, and that it was a common thing to hear them boast that 'they'd have their Confederacy yet.' On the other hand, the negroes and the loyal whites will vote solid for Grant and Wilson. The election of Greeley would bring the rebellion to life once more, while the re-election of Grant would forever bury it."

The Ashtabula Sentinel for Grant.

The Ashtabula (Ohio) *Sentinel* was not aware that it was "out for Greeley" until an announcement to that effect was made in the New-York *Tribune*. When the news got around home, the *Sentinel* gave it this mention: "It happens that since the Cincinnati Convention no paper in Ohio has been more decidedly for the Republican nominee than the *Sentinel*, and within the last two months no paper in Northern Ohio has put more editorial labor—it is much—upon arguments against the monstrous idea of Republicans supporting Greeley. We have done this in a manner respectful to those who differ with us, but none the less earnestly, and we think not less effectively on that account. As to the assertion of the *Tribune*, it is simply untrue—wholly so—and unaccountable to us, except that it is trying to make itself acceptable to its new allies by lying freely."

Jeff. Davis Not Afraid.

Alluding to the purchased rebel archives, the New-Orleans *Picayune* of July 25 says: "We were informed a couple of days since, on the best authority, that Hon. Jefferson Davis has spoken to a friend about these Pickett 'Confederate archives.' Mr. Davis desires the publication of these pretended documents. He is not afraid for any document to which he and his Cabinet gave their assent to be placed before the world. He says no such plan ever came from the Confederate Executive office, or from any officer in charge of a Department of the Confederate Government."

His Misfortune or His Fault—They are all for Greeley.

The Rochester *Express* enumerates some of the loud-mouthed supporters of Greeley, and says: "Now, these facts prove all that Republican papers have asserted, viz.: that the most dangerous classes of New-York City and the State, the former Tammany chiefs and plunderers, are supporting Horace Greeley with the expectation that, by the help of his friends, their ticket will be elected in New-York, and the City and State will once more be given over into the hands of the Philistines. The issue of last Fall is open again, with the addition of the weightier issue growing out of the Southern situation. Whether a misfortune of Greeley's, or a fault, it is a fact that every rebel and Kuklux in the South, and every shoulder-hitter, ruffian and Tammany bummer in New-York is each in his own way, and to the best of his ability striving to elect Horace Greeley, the candidate of the Democracy, to the Presidential office."

How California Looks Upon the Treachery.

The wretched bribe offered Greeley, and his weak acceptance of it, receives merited condemnation from the Republican organs of the Pacific Coast. Of his treachery the San Francisco *Alta* thus speaks: "The principles, the spirit, the very soul and essence of the Republican Party, of which Mr. Greeley has always professed to be an adherent—always until an insane and weak ambition for the Presidency caused him to attempt its overthrow—have cautioned him against trusting the Democracy, to distrust the enemy bearing gifts. But they came with a bribe, one in a measure prepared months before by himself and his friends, and his weakness is made manifest, he accepts the proffered service made in the interest of revenge and revolution, and not in that of sincere esteem; accepts the honeyed words from his life-long political enemies, and turns his back squarely upon his old friends, and about all the teachings of forty years of his life."

Another Charge Refuted.

In the case of Robert B. Elder, a letter-carrier, said by the *Tribune* to be a defaulter to the Government, it appears that the offense actually charged was "taking and delivering letters to persons unauthorized to receive them." Letters from E. Delafield Smith, District-Attorney, and H. E. Davies, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, are in Mr. Elder's possession, stating that "the complaint was a mistake," and that "no offense had been committed." No indictment was ever brought against Elder.

Another of Greeley's Supporters.

Orange H. Stevens was arrested, yesterday, by Detective Heidelberg, of the Central Office, on complaint of Hiram L. Tracey, of the Hoffman House, charging him with forgery.—*News Columns.*

The character of the men who surround Greeley and run his campaign *will* show itself even when they are on their good behavior. A few days since a subordinate at the Greeley head-quarters was caught in a confidence game to procure tickets to a concert, and now the man who collects the money for the campaign, if he doesn't "carry the bag," is arrested for forgery. The fact that he comes from the Fenton clique in Chautauqua County, and was for a time an employe of the Gould-Fisk Ring, seems to raise a presumption in favor of the truth of the charge. Another of the persons employed at the head-quarters, the voluble John P. Lindsay, owes it to the death of Prof. Morse that he too is not arrested. And yet Greeley tells Schurz that he "knows his friends!"

Value of the Rebel Archives.

The Greeley organs have made a simultaneous howl over the purchase of the rebel archives, as a very great waste of money. Of course, this is partly owing to a well-grounded fear that their publication will damage Greeley's prospects. But the archives have a great value apart from this. The Washington *Chronicle* says that it has transpired that in a single case already, $125,000 was saved to the Government by evidence gathered from them. A claim had been backed by twenty witnesses before the Commission, and had all the appearance of being just, when a letter found among these archives established beyond cavil that the witnesses had perjured themselves, and that the claimant had been in the rebel service at the very time he claimed to have been making sacrifices for the Union cause. He very abruptly put on his hat and disappeared when confronted with the evidence of his knavery. Other false claims will doubtless be shown up, and disloyal men be deterred from attempts to draw money from the Treasury to which they have no claim.

Grant—Pleasonton—Schurz.

The Newark *Advertiser* gives the following description of a little scene:

GRANT (VERBALLY) TO PLEASONTON—What is the matter with Schurz? I am willing to treat him fairly and give him all the consideration his Senatorship should command.

PLEASONTON TO SCHURZ—I have had an interview with the President. If you will support him in the San Domingo business, you can have the Missouri patronage and pretty much all the foreign appointments.

BY LETTER—SCHURZ TO PLEASONTON—How did I understand you? Now that you have been kicked out of office, what is your recollection of the infamous bribe?

PLEASONTON TO SCHURZ—Not in the habit of having any question raised about my word. The President, when he asked your support, must have meant to pay for it. That is the rule among business men. I understood that you were to have full swing in patronage.

SCHURZ TO THE PEOPLE—You see I didn't do it. I am spotless, all clad in white array.

That is all we can gather out of the correspondence between Pleasonton and Schurz.

Greeley's Friends on Staten Island.

Printed circulars were posted all over Staten Island last week inviting Liberal Republicans to meet Friday evening last at Vanderbilt Landing for the purpose of forming a Liberal Republican General Committee for the county. Friday evening came, and there were present all told at the "meeting" just three persons.

These gentlemen must have become convinced by this time that Greeleyism does not thrive in Richmond County. On Saturday evening next the Democrats of Quarantine meet at Wood's saloon to form a Grant and Wilson Club. To-night, Thursday, a large Grant and Wilson Club will be organized at Stapleton, corner Water and Wright streets. The call for the meeting embraces the names of several prominent Democrats.

Grant Banner-Raising in the Fifth Ward.

The Fifth Ward was ablaze with excitement last evening, despite the inclemency of the weather, consequent of the raising of a Grant and Wilson banner by the First Assembly District Republican Association, opposite their head-quarters, No. 124 Franklin-street. The proceedings commenced with a short speech from Mr. R. A. Whitman, eulogizing the Philadelphia nominees, and affirming that the Fifth Ward would do its share of increasing the majority by which they will be elected in November next. Amid tumultuous cheering the playing of "Hail Columbia" by the band, and the letting off of hundreds of sky-rockets, the banner was then unfurled, after which addresses were delivered by Fred. G. Gedney, Col. W. Peoples, Capt. Eugene O'Shea, Nathan Kingsley, Jr., and De Witt Beardsley. Great praise is due to Mr. Whitman and Messrs. Hamm, Whitton and Thompson, who arranged the affair so successfully.

Grant and Wilson Club at Watertown, N. Y.

A Grant and Wilson Club was organized at Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., last week. The meeting was called at Fireman's Hall, capable of sitting 300 people. The originators of the movement were surprised to find the crowd become so large as to compel them to adjourn to Washington Hall, the largest hall in the town. The officers of the Club are Alexander Campbell, Chairman, O. C. Frost, Secretary, Hon. Norris Winslow, Chairman of Executive Committee. The whole number of votes in the town last year was 1,600. The newly-organized Grant Club now has on its roll of members 650 voters. Greeleyism would thus appear to be at a discount in Watertown. The Greeley Club, of which Mr. Taggart, a sorehead Republican, who did not get to be Sheriff, is Chairman, has twenty-nine disaffected Republicans on its roll, and the balance, in all about fifty, are Democrats.

At the Republican Head-Quarters.

Republicans from various parts of the country visited Secretary Chandler yesterday, at the Fifth-avenue Head-quarters of the Republican National Committee. While the work of the Committee is conducted quietly and without demonstration, a mass of business is daily executed. Though early in the campaign, the thorough organization of the party is being [illegible] and encouraged everywhere, and the work so far as has been heard from, is satisfactorily progressing. The probable result of the election in North Carolina was naturally a topic of much interest to callers yesterday. There is a feeling of confidence in the success of the party of progress and good government in that State if the honest masses have a free expression at the polls.

Hon. Henry Wilson called into Head-quarters during the day, and was for some time engaged in conversation with Mr. Chandler and other gentlemen. He left the City to address a Republican meeting in Indiana to-night. He will be traveling for a week or two, some of his engagements taking him to Ohio. In September Mr. Wilson will take part in the canvass in Pennsylvania. The Senator speaks very hopefully of the prospects of Republican success. He finds some fault with the sluggishness of Republicans, whom he believes are at present, in their certainty of an easy victory, lacking in the proper spirit of vigilance and activity. He intends to exert himself to the utmost to "stir them up," to make the anticipated success in November an overwhelming victory.

From among the encouraging letters received yesterday, the following excerpts are taken:

A correspondent from Syracuse says:

"I am quite sure I am right, in my small circle of acquaintance, more Democrats will vote for Grant than Republicans who will vote for Greeley. [illegible] ed down to a fight between the Republicans and the allied Democrats, with their Liberal Republican allies."

A Dutchess County man, inquiring for documents, says:

"We have not one Democratic Greeleyite in the town, (Clermont,) and there are about twenty Democrats who will not vote for him. We propose to defeat Greeley and his Ring friends."

A Buffalo correspondent says:

"Our canvass so far looks well, and with all the brag of the Democratic Greeleyites, we are gaining, and from appearances will continue to do so."

Hon. Henry Wilson, in reply to an invitation from Col. G. E. Dudley, Secretary of the National Veterans' Committee, to attend the Veterans' Mass-Convention at Pittsburg, Penn., on the 17th of September next, says:

"I will gladly accept your very kind invitation, and hope you will have great success."

Among the visitors yesterday at head-quarters, besides Hon. Henry Wilson, were: Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, Hon. Matthew Hale, Albany; Hon. H. G. Eastman, Mayor of Poughkeepsie; Gen. C. Osborn, Oswego, N. Y.; Col. George Bliss, Jr.; Mr. Carleton, Boston *Journal*; and Messrs. W. H. Painter, Philadelphia; John Painter, Ohio; O. C. Frost, Watertown; Geo. W. Ela, New-Jersey; Ex-Superintendent of Police John A. Kennedy, New-York; and Petroleum V. Nasby.

Speakers at the Veterans' Convention in Pittsburg.

The following named gentlemen have accepted invitations to address the Veterans' Convention at Pittsburg in addition to those heretofore announced: Gens. Horace Binney Sargent, Boston; Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin; R. J. Oglesby, Illinois; Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut; John T. Averill, Minnesota; Stewart L. Woodford, New-York; James A. Garfield, Ohio; Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; C. C. Carpenter, Governor of Iowa; N. P. Chipman; Cols. D. R. Branson, B. T. Morgan, New-York; Majors Willard Bullard and H. M. Dalrymple.

Greeleyism in Westchester.

A Grant and Wilson ratification meeting was to have taken place last evening in the Town Hall at New-Rochelle, but, in consequence of the absence, through illness, of Hon. E. Delafield Smith, who had been announced as the principal speaker, the meeting was postponed. A large crowd, over 1,000 probably, having gathered, however, the President, Mr. John Fowler, Jr., took occasion to correct certain statements made by Major Haggerty at a recent Greeley meeting held in the town, whereupon a champion of Haggerty jumped up and wanted to take the floor. This was the signal for a general movement among the rough element in the lower end of the hall, who, by shouting and running out in a body, tried to frighten the audience into a general stampede. Order was soon restored, however, and after a brief address from Mr. G. W. Davenport, the meeting adjourned. The rowdies had collected outside, but did nothing beyond shouting for Greeley, and swearing and using bad language at the respectable people who came out of the hall. It was generally supposed that there was a concerted movement among the roughs in the Greeley interest to break up the meeting if possible.

Are the Rebels So Inconsistent After All?

The Boston *Traveller* throws out a suggestion meriting consideration from thoughtful Union men, when it says: "There is hardly an unrepentant rebel in the land who does not wish and work for the election of Mr. Greeley—and rebels abroad wish for it. They are not so inconsistent in this as some men suppose them to be, for Mr. Greeley's principles—as avowed before the war, during the war, and since the war—lead logically to rebellion, and would lead to it practically, should opportunity offer, as it will in all probability should that gentleman be made President of the United States. He was for letting any State secede from the Union, the majority of whose people should be in favor of secession; and there can be no doubt that, in 1860, a very great majority of the people of South Carolina were secessionists. He was for making peace with the rebels, before the event of the war was decided, and when they would have treated only on the basis of the acknowledgment of their 'independence.' He was in favor of paying the rebels for their emancipated slaves, and he is in favor of pensioning rebels who were mutilated in fighting against the American nation. Such is the new Democratic chief leader, and it must be admitted that he is worthy of his company and his past."

General Notes.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop is said to be for Grant.

A Philadelphia paper speaks of Mr. Sumner's letter as his last failure. Unfortunately, not his last, only his latest.

Ex-Governor Wm. Smith has resigned as one of the advisory members of the Conservative State Executive Committee of Virginia.

Mr. Edward Walton, a leading Democrat of Annapolis, Md., and Chairman of the Democratic City Convention, says he will not support Greeley.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* intimates that when Doolittle says that the negro vote will be split between Grant and Greeley, he is talking nonsense. The *Index* admits that the negroes are solid for Grant.

A Greeley meeting at Easton, Penn., on Tuesday evening, was a complete failure. The principal orator did not appear, and the meeting broke up with groans for the Tammany candidate instead of cheers.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Tenth District of Ohio, held at Clyde, Ohio, yesterday, nominated Hon. Charles Foster, of Seneca County, for re-election to Congress, by acclamation.

The Boston *Traveller* says that the name of Mr. Theodore D. Weld was used as one of the Vice-Presidents of a late Greeley meeting without his consent and against his wishes. Mr. Weld intends to vote for Grant and Wilson.

A friend of the *Christian Register* writes a clergyman that he has got so far in politics as to hurrah for Gr—, but doesn't know whether to end with ant or eeley. The clergyman replies by referring him to Proverbs vi. 6—"Go to the ant, thou sluggard."

The Pennsylvania Equal Rights League, William Nesbit, President, and W. D. Forten, Secretary, has issued a call for a convention at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, Aug. 20. The League proposes to take an active part in the Presidential campaign of the year.

To a Louisianian, who said Warmoth stood in the way of Liberal-Republican success in his State, Greeley said, (the New-Orleans *Picayune* reports,) "Oh, you must not let your local squabbles stand in the way of a national victory." Anything to be President.

The Greeleyites thought they had Hon. Dudley C. Denison, of Vermont, but he tells them that he is fully of the opinion that the election of Mr. Greeley to the Presidency would be a disaster to the country, which would require years, and perhaps decades, to overcome.

Local Notes.

The Second Assembly District Liberal Republican Association met last evening, at No. 164 Chatham-street, Mark Lanigan, President, in the chair.

The Eleventh Ward Brooklyn Democratic Club raised a Greeley and Brown banner last night, at Hibernian Hall, Gold-street, near Myrtle-avenue.

The Grant and Wilson Republican Association of Morrisania will hold a ratification meeting this evening, at St. Paul's African M. E. Church, Washington-avenue and Springfield-street.

It was rumored, yesterday, that the Tammany General Committee had sent large sums of money to North Carolina to carry the election, and that some of its agents had been sent there to use it effectively.

The Sixteenth Ward German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was organized on Tuesday night, at Hartman's Hall, in Meserole-street, Brooklyn, E. D. One hundred and thirty-two members were enrolled. William Keating, Jr., was elected President. Arrangements are being made for a mass-meeting.

A meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was held last evening at Kroman's Hall, No. 346 West Thirty-third-street, the First Vice-President, T. O'Rourke, in the chair. A Finance Committee was appointed and several new members were admitted.

About two dozen Germans met last night in the back room of a lager beer saloon, No. 121 Allen-street, to form a Greeley and Brown club. The small assemblage constituted the working strength of a Democratic club of the Eighth Assembly District, who have hitherto supported the Tammany nominations.

The German Grant and Wilson Club of the Second Assembly District organized last evening, at No. 24 North William-street, A. Moebuser, President, in the chair. Seventeen new members joined the Club. A campaign song entitled "My Tammany," by G. Beyerle, was well received, after which the meeting adjourned to the 15th.

The Grant Campaign Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District met last evening, at No. 388 Second-avenue, Edward Gorman, President. The Club numbers 225 members, who have pledged themselves to work for Grant and Wilson in the coming campaign. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. George Coffey, Michael Toulon and William Collins, after which the meeting adjourned until Tuesday.

THE ELECTION TODAY.

Will the Democrats Steal Votes Enough to Win?

Their Ingenuity in Fraud Exhausted in North Carolina—Negroes Wide Awake—A Valuable Recruit in the "Reform" Ranks—Filkins, Ex-Postmaster of Albany, N. Y., Joins the Ranks.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 31.—On the eve of battle the Democrats are disappointed, and some of their leading men are beginning to hope the Republican majority will not exceed 5,000, which they can claim is a Republican loss as compared with the majority of 9,000 last year against the Convention. It is evident that when they are reduced to this strait, some of the schemes of Detective Wood and convict Blumenberg have miscarried. The only evidence of this is the lack of confidence among the Democrats, as the Republicans have no information today as to the operations of either of these eminent members of the Reform Party. When last heard from, Wood was at Morgantown, and Blumenberg tarried at Weldon, but neither appeared to be doing much for the wages paid them by the Liberal Republican National Committee, which has the distinction of introducing professional detectives and jail-birds into the management of a Presidential campaign.

ANOTHER NOBLE SPECIMEN.

There is another individual who has been flying about the State whom I have not mentioned heretofore because he made a pretense of being a public speaker, and therefore had the right to be here. This is one Filkens, a dismissed Postmaster of Albany, N. Y., but he is roundly charged by the Republican papers with being in connection with the disreputable characters mentioned, and it is at least certain that he is in constant correspondence with Fenton and Cochrane. He has gone to Wilmington, while Saunders and Hatson, the negroes who have been trying to buy colored voters to vote the Democratic ticket in the interest of Greeley, have disconsolately turned their faces northward.

A NEW DEVICE.

All Tammany operators will be out of the State by to-morrow night, but an indication of their presence today was discovered in posters which have heretofore been unknown in North Carolina. They were evidently prepared in the North, as such work cannot be done here, and have been brought here in vast quantities by some one of these singular reformers, who are so eager in the cause that they are ready to commit any rascality to get their candidate into the White House. These posters are the Democratic State, Congressional and Legislative tickets, printed in sheets, the backs of which are covered with an adhesive substance, such as is used on postage-stamps, and holes are drilled around the names of each candidate, so that it can be quickly detached from the others. The object is to attempt to get a chance to look at the negro's ticket, when, in an instant the name of Merrimon could be pasted over Caldwell's, and the negro would thus be defrauded into voting against his principles.

THE COLORED MEN ON THEIR GUARD.

The trick, however, will have very little effect in diminishing Caldwell's majority, as the negroes were never so thoroughly aroused as they are now. No one who is not known to them as a reliable Republican can have a chance to touch their tickets except in very rare cases. They are more suspicious of the Democrats since they are shouting for Greeley than ever, and it is generally remarked that they never so clearly understood their duty; never were so determined as now. The white Republicans are equally resolute, and to-night it is considered impossible that Ethan Allen's gang can swindle Caldwell out of more than 5,000 votes, which will leave his majority between 5,000 and 10,000. The disgust at such methods of electioneering is so great among honest Democrats that Caldwell's majority may even be very much greater.

A MARE'S NEST.

The rabid Democrats have found another bugaboo in the alleged appointment by Senator Pool of two deputy marshals at each precinct to overawe Democrats. This is nothing more than the selection by Senator Pool of two discreet Republicans in each precinct to see that no freeman is defrauded, as I fully explained several days ago. Senator Pool has made no secret of the matter, and, indeed, desired that it should be made as public as possible. This is on a par with the importation story based on the perversion of a stolen Wood letter, and is used as an excuse for the challenging fraud.

AN UNPROMISING SCHEME.

This last does not promise so well as it did two days ago, and the Democrats may, from the operations of Wood and Blumenberg, get all the odium of rascality without any of the benefits. Everything to-night points to the election of Hon. Tod R. Caldwell, Republican, as Governor by at least 5,000 majority, and of the following Republican members of Congress: Hon. C. L. Cobb, First District; Hon. C. R. Thomas, Second District; Hon. Neil McKay, Third District; Major Wm. A. Smith, Fourth District, and Hon. Thomas Settle, Fifth District, and, possibly, Hon. O. H. Dockery, in the Seventh District.

THE REPUBLICAN STRENGTH.

Senator Pool, who is admitted to be the best-informed man in the State, claims all these and the Seventh as well, where Mr. David M. Furches is the Republican candidate. But the contest is now close at hand, and is already so far decided as to leave nothing in doubt except the magnitude of the Republican triumph.

FALSE RETURNS.

It may be well to put the public on guard against the returns of to-morrow night, which will have a Democratic complexion. No reliable returns can be got from more than one hundred precincts, but many others will be sent which will be gathered by conductors of the evening trains as they pass over the roads. These will all be got at second hand. As they have in all previous years had a Democratic hue, they are not decisive. They are not likely to be different to-morrow night. E. O.

Threatened Enforcement of Martial Law in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 31.—The Governor has issued a proclamation threatening to declare martial law in Pope County. He refers to the appearance in Court there of prisoners and their friends fully armed, interfering with the course of justice, and to the report that the citizens of Pope County are now in arms determined to resist the authority of the law and its officers. He says he does not desire to place that county under martial law, but the laws must be enforced, respected, and obeyed, and, if necessary, the entire force of the State will be employed for that purpose.

MIDLAND NEW-YORK.

Enthusiastic Grant and Wilson Meeting at Oswego—Democrats Giving in their Adherence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 31.—A mass-meeting of remarkable fervor was held in Doolittle Hall this evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Grant and Wilson Club. A letter from A. B. Getty, a staunch citizen and Democrat, was read, giving at length his reasons for supporting Grant. Morris Place, another prominent Democrat, then delivered one of the most effective and fitting speeches of the campaign, stating that the Democracy had erred, and should frankly acknowledge it; that they were wrong in their ideas of State rights, and the consequences of coercion and amnesty; while the Republican Party was right and had brought the nation triumphantly from darkness into light. He compared Greeley's record with Grant's, provoking universal enthusiasm and laughter. Over twenty Democrats of influence have declared unqualifiedly for Grant, and several will take the stump in his interest. Gen. C. H. Van Wyck then spoke, stating that the occasion reminded him of a love-feast. His speech was earnest, convincing, and characterized by a powerful contrasting of Greeley's known financial views with the successful policy of the Administration. He said he never witnessed so great enthusiasm and unanimity thus early in a campaign. The speaker was interrupted by frequent and prolonged applause. Hon. D. G. Fort followed, and in a few pointed words analyzed the recent speech of Mr. Littlejohn, stating that when that gentleman was member of the Assembly he, Fort, in that hall, presented him with a silver service worth $4,000; while in the army Littlejohn was presented by the citizens of Oswego with a horse and equipments worth nearly $1,000, and had been elected to the Assembly over twelve times. The statements of the speaker called forth the wildest cheers and applause. The great tidal wave has failed to gulf anybody but Mr. Littlejohn, and the Republican Party is more firmly united today than at any previous period in its history. Nine hundred to a thousand people from Oswego visited Hannibal last evening, on the occasion of the organization of a Grant and Wilson club. An immense out-door meeting was addressed by Geo. B. Sloan and Hon. D. G. Fort. The farmers over the entire county are almost as a unit for Grant.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Murder of the Paramour and Suicide of the Divorced Husband of a Woman in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, July 31. A fearful tragedy occurred this evening, at about 10½ o'clock. A man named Burkhardt Hetzeler lived, until a few weeks ago, with his wife, on the second floor of one of the blocks on Main-street, in this city. She recently procured a divorce from him, however, on the ground of adultery, and has since been living alone and receiving secret visits of one Jacob Goetsman. Goetsman had been with her to-night, and was about taking his leave, passing through a sitting-room, in which the gas was turned down low, into a hall leading through the kitchen to a rear entrance, by which he could go out unobserved by the neighbors. The woman and her paramour supposed at this time that the divorced husband had left Rochester. He was, however, lying in wait for fearful vengeance. He had come in from Division street, climbed through a window and stolen upstairs, taking off his boots and coat to move lightly. He raised a trap-door in the kitchen floor, and waited in the dark with a revolver in his hand. As his wife and her paramour came through the hall into the kitchen it is supposed that he struck Goetsman a fearful blow in the face with some weapon, and at the same time fired the ball piercing his breast. The victim staggered back through the hall, closed and bolted the door between himself and his murderer, and then fell dead. The woman fled out through the passage, and made her escape. Hetzeler then shot himself, the ball passing through his bosom at about the same point as that which struck Goetsman, and the unfortunate man fell on his back dead.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer on Wednesday evening in Pennsylvania has moved eastwardly over New-York and into New-England, with threatening weather and rain; southerly winds and clearing weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States with moderate temperature. Clear weather from the lakes to the Ohio Valley, and westward to the Upper Mississippi, with fresh northerly to westerly winds; partly cloudy weather, southerly winds in the Missouri Valley and the North-west. Rain fell on Wednesday afternoon, in the Central Mississippi Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

Clearing and cooler weather, with rising barometer and northerly to westerly winds, from the lower lakes to Virginia and eastward over the Middle States and New-England. Clear weather in the South Atlantic States, with south-westerly winds; and on the Gulf, with southerly, veering to south-easterly winds; fresh northerly winds and temporarily clear weather on the upper lakes, and southward to the Ohio Valley; southerly to easterly winds, with partly cloudy weather and possibly rain, in the North-west, Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	70	70	70	[illegible]
Stand of Bar. in inch	29.92	29.90	[illegible]	29.90

Hygrometer at noon, 58.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M. 70°; 6 A. M. 72°; 9 A. M. 73½°; 12 M. 72°; 3 P. M. 72½°; 6 P. M. 72°; 9 P. M. 72°; 12 P. M. 66°. Average temperature yesterday, 71°.

Fatal Explosion.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—The agitator in the refinery of Hanna, Chapin & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, exploded yesterday, killing one man and fatally injuring another.

Gen. Ryan and the Cubans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Concerning Brig.-Gen. Ryan, of the Liberating Army of Cuba, an enemy to the cause of Cuban independence, I have advised the Government of the Republic to dismiss him from said army.

J. M. MAYORGA,
Acting Agent-General.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1872.

How a Man's Friends Nearly Strangled Him.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 28.

A man named Henry Neeley went down in a well on Saturday night at Bissell's Point for the purpose of recovering a bucket which had been dropped in. In a short time he gave a signal of distress, which told those above him that he was being overcome with foul air. There was but little time for deliberation. A rope was hastily procured by the bystanders, one end of which was formed into a noose and let down to the sufferer. After [illegible] a moment the man in the well gave the rope a little jerk, and the men at the other end commenced pulling it up. When about half way out they discovered that the noose had fallen over the man's head, and that he was dangling by the neck. Horrified at the discovery, they wisely concluded that death by strangulation was no worse than death by suffocation, and so they continued to pull away until they landed Neeley on terra firma in an unconscious state. By the application of proper restoratives he was resuscitated, and is now doing well.

Hon. John A. Hubbard, formerly a member of Congress from the Fourth Connecticut District, and a prominent lawyer in Litchfield, died at his residence there on Tuesday.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Courtesies Tendered to Our Naval Officers in England.

Harmonious Action of the Arbitrators at Geneva.

Local Difficulties in the Central American Republics.

Six Killed and Fourteen Wounded by the Mississippi Explosion.

Reported Discovery of a Diamond Mine in California.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Our Fleet in English Waters.

LONDON, July 31.—The American fleet, which has been for some weeks at Portsmouth, is going to Cowes, where it will be inspected by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and probably Her Majesty Queen Victoria. His Royal Highness will entertain Rear-Admiral James Alden, and a number of the other officers of the fleet, to-morrow. On Friday similar courtesies will be extended to them by the Mayor of Southampton.

At the Goodwood races today, the Goodwood Stakes were won by Spennithorne, the winner of the Northumberland Plate. Richmond was second and Kingcraft third. Sixteen ran. The betting at the start was 5 to 2 against Spennithorne, 10 to 1 against Richmond, and 4 to 1 against Kingcraft.

GENEVA.

Harmony in the Tribunal of Arbitration.

GENEVA, July 31.—There is authority for the statement that there is complete harmony in the Board of Arbitration upon the Alabama claims, and a speedy settlement of all questions before the Tribunal is expected within a few weeks.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Government Troubles in Salvador—Prof. Agassiz on his Way to California.

ASPINWALL, July 21.—The Government of Costa Rica has voted an appropriation of money to buy a man-of-war to be stationed at Punta Arenas. Capt. Rogers sailed for New-York in the Ocean Queen, today, to complete the purchase.

SALVADOR.

During the temporary absence of President Gonzales, Ex-President Duenas was tried and acquitted. On the return of President Gonzales, he had him rearrested and imprisoned.

An attempt was made to inaugurate a revolution in the interior, but it was suppressed. Several persons were killed.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, July 21.—The United States steamer Hassler, with Prof. Agassiz and party on board, will sail to-morrow for San Francisco. The United States steamers California and Saranac are still in port.

ASPINWALL, July 21.—The United States steamer Wyoming is still here.

Capt. Pennell, of the Edgar Stuart, was rearrested on the 19th, but was released after a few hours imprisonment.

THE STEAMER MALBEN.

Later Particulars of the Explosion—Six Persons Killed, Fourteen Wounded.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Later dispatches from the scene of the explosion of the steamer Malben, on the Upper Mississippi, yesterday, add little to the facts already telegraphed. Six persons, including Capt. Malben and the pilot, Tom Wilson, are known to be lost. Of the sixteen saved, fourteen are wounded or scalded. H. Smith, who with his wife and two children was among the passengers, saved himself and wife and one child, but the boat sunk so rapidly after the explosion occurred that the other child was drowned in the state-room before he could get to it. The accident occurred just as the passengers were sitting down to dinner, and the force of the explosion was such as to tear the entire upper part of the boat into fragments, and she sunk in a few minutes in ten feet of water. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

DUBUQUE, Iod., July 31.—Of the twenty-two persons aboard the steam-boat that exploded her boiler near McGregor, yesterday, eight are dead and missing. The Coroner's inquest on the body of Charles Young resulted in a verdict to the effect that a defective flue was the cause of the accident, and censuring the Government Inspector for accepting the boat's registry instead of using the proper instrument or making a test of the boilers.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Diamond and Ruby Mines Reported to Have Been Found on the Border of Arizona and New-Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—It is reported that the agent dispatched by Harpending and others, of San Francisco, to the country bordering on Arizona and New-Mexico, in search of the deposits of diamonds and rubies reported years ago by Kit Carson's party, has found the deposits, and brought back with him $100,000 worth. Steps will be taken to secure a Government patent to the lands, and a company will be formed with a large capital to work them. It is rumored that Gen. Geo. B. McClellan will be President of the Company. A tradition has long existed that before the Spanish invasion the Aztecs derived large supplies of precious stones from that source.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Dispatches from Rear-Admiral Taylor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—Dispatches have been received from Rear-Admiral Taylor, commanding the naval forces on the South Atlantic station. The store-ship Supply sailed from Rio Janeiro July 10 for New-York. The Wasp was at Montevideo June 28, expecting to sail early in July for Ascension. The Ticonderoga was visiting the ports on the northern part of the station. A transfer of officers took place between the Lancaster, the Portsmouth and the Supply on the 9th, and the Portsmouth sailed June 29 for New-York. The anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria was celebrated by salutes and dressing with flags all the ships in the harbor of Rio, and the Fourth of July was similarly celebrated, all the foreign vessels uniting with our own in the celebration.

Large Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 31.—About 11 o'clock to-night a fire broke out in the large five-story warehouse No. 178 Baltimore-street, occupied by Drew, Jordan & Co., wholesale notion dealers. The fire swept the building from the basement to the loft, destroying a large stock of goods. The loss is heavy, but neither loss nor insurance can be ascertained to-night.

Success of the Excursion for the Poor Children in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Eleven hundred poor colored children participated in the excursion today to Rockland, East Fairmount Park. Several showers of rain fell, but they were sheltered in tents provided for the purpose. In all the excursions so far given not a single accident has occurred.

The Boll and Army Worm Ravages in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 31.—The boll and army worms are ruining the crops. One plantation, which three years ago made 300 bales of cotton, will now make but fifty. There is great depression among the planters, who consider themselves ruined.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of Various Public Boards Yesterday.

Important Discussion Before the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The Board of Health and the Rendering Companies—The Park Commissioners and the Art Museum Building—The Paving Contracts—Board of Apportionment, &c., &c.

THE SINKING FUND.

Meeting of the Commissioners Yesterday—The Dock Commission and the Piers and Bulkheads—Report from Gen. McClellan.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was held yesterday. The Commissioners present were the Mayor, the Controller, the Recorder, the Chamberlain and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Messrs. John G. Kane, John T. Agnew, Commissioners of Docks, and Gen. McClellan, Chief Engineer of that Department, were also present in connection with the examination of the plans prepared by Gen. McClellan for the new boundary line of piers and bulkheads, from Sixty-first-street, North River, around Spuyten Duyvil, and down to Grand-street on the East River.

An application from the Board of Police, asking for privilege to use portion of the Eighteenth Ward Market as a store-house for the Street-cleaning Bureau, was referred to the Recorder and the Controller to investigate as to the legal status of the market and as to its disposability.

A communication was read from the Board of Education notifying the Commission that a joint committee of the Department of Education had decided upon accepting the entire piece of land allocated to the Department in the last session of the Legislature for a site for school buildings, situate off Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street. The communication was placed on file.

The special order of business, namely, the granting or denying approval of the plans of the Dock Commissioners for the pier and bulkhead line, was taken up.

The Mayor said that he was ready to give his approval, as the Commission readily did, to the plans already approved. He held it to be the duty of the Commission to see that the City property was not wasted or unduly infringed upon. He did not think they were to constitute themselves a commission of engineers. The responsibility as to the feasibility of these plans, and their adaptation to our wants, &c., rests with the Department from which they emanate.

Controller Green, who had been requested, at a previous meeting, to consider the subject in it's fullest bearing upon the interests of the City, and express his views to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, objected to the alterations.

The subject of bulkhead and pier lines had always been approached with great care by the Legislature, and alterations were made at long intervals under its authority.

The commercial interests involved in their permanence had always been jealously guarded, and the citizens generally were not disposed to brook interference with the limits laid down by due authority of law for commercial accommodations in this port. The piers and bulkhead lines of the City were fixed by the Harbor Commissioners in 1857, and were modified in the upper part of the island by the Park Commissioners, in 1867, under authority of an express statute requiring subsequent approval of the plans of modification by the Legislature, which sanction was given by an act passed expressly for the purpose. If any authority appeared in the act organizing the Dock Department for again altering the pier or bulkhead, it was merely inferential and too vague to proceed on in a matter of such magnitude, and it would be wrong for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to approve plans of alterations based only on inferential power.

The law authorizing former alterations was explicit, and conferred the power with great discrimination and care, requiring subsequent legislation for their confirmation. Here no authority appeared, except inferentially for the Dock Commission to act with power in this matter, and it was not proper to assume its existence.

The plan submitted indicated a proposed exterior street, 150 to 200 feet in width, running from Sixtieth-street, on the North River, around the island to Grand-street on the East River.

No provision of law existed by which the laying out such exterior street was authorized, nor had the Dock Department power to lay out or regulate any street. The alterations in the pier and bulkhead lines would also necessitate change in the grading of the streets running across from river to river, which had been regulated in conformity with the present lines. No alteration should be made in the latter, as was proposed in the plan of the Dock Commissioners, without consideration being given also to the grading of these streets. This plan was graded without reference to the streets, nor were the Dock Commissioners invested with authority to interfere with their present grading, so as to conform in one harmonious whole with the plan for alterations in the pier and bulkhead lines. Its adoption would retard the progress of the west side in thus disarranging the grades of streets and unsettling, for two or three years, the whole property interests of the upper part of the island. It would, besides, render further legislation necessary, and would probably beget vexatious and expensive litigation.

These changes were not demanded by the commercial necessities of the Metropolis. It was scarcely possible that the wide street would ever be occupied by warehouses, or serve for the passage of great quantities of merchandise. The mountains arose abruptly from the water's edge along the greater part of this extent, and rendered the locality unsuitable for great business enterprises and for the carrying on of trade. Such a street was unnecessary there, or, indeed, in any part of the City. What ought to be done was to improve the administration of the City. If we had a street 400 feet wide, and allowed it to be filled with lumber, timber and hogsheads, it would not be wide enough, while a 100-foot street, if kept clean and in order, would be sufficiently wide for any purpose. The running of this street [illegible] by the Harlem River would require cutting through immense rocks and entail enormous expense.

One great necessity of this City was a cheap and rapid method of loading and unloading merchandise. This City was probably the most expensive in this particular of any. To abrogate the pier and bulkhead lines as laid out by the Park Commissioners some years ago, and confirmed by special act of the Legislature, would be to take a step backward. These plans of the Park Commissioners provided for convenience in landing and unloading vessels, and for the accommodation of vessels of a large size. The plans of the Dock Commission run the bulkhead line for a long distance in very shallow water, not sufficient to float a vessel of any considerable size.

Controller Green then submitted a communication from Wm. H. Grant, Civil and Topographical Engineer of the Department of Public Parks, in opposition to the proposed alteration, and also read another from Jno. J. Serrell, Esq., the Engineer of Pier and Bulkhead Alterations, whose plans were approved of by an act of the Legislature, and whose experience and familiarity with harbor affairs of this City were unsurpassed, the Controller said, by any of those who had devoted the time and attention of a life-time to the subject. Mr. Serrell's objections were summarized as follows:

First—That much of the proposed location of the bulkhead lines in question is on a rocky shore, and where there is insufficient depth of water to accommodate any vessels at such lines.

Second—That the pier-head line proposed will not allow of sufficient length of piers being constructed, except in a few cases, to accommodate the commercial marine using and likely to use the port of New-York.

Third—That the proposition to make a continuous street along the margin of the river for the entire length of the City, is not in my judgment so well adapted to the future growth of the City and its commerce as the plan adopted by the Commissioners of the Central Park of extending many of the crossing streets to the bulkhead line, and building public piers at their termination, and allowing the space at the bulkhead line between such streets to be used for [illegible] goods landed direct from vessels.

If the powers of the Dock Commission are sufficient to authorize them to lay out new streets around the City, it should only be done after a full knowledge and consideration of the effect of so doing on the general plan of streets, avenues and public places in the City, and such is not shown on the maps submitted for my consideration, and until it is done the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund cannot, in my opinion, give an intelligent assent or dissent to the plan proposed by the Dock Commission.

The Mayor called the Controller's attention to the recital of the law giving the Department of Docks the exclusive charge of the wharves and piers, bulkheads, water adjacent thereto, and asked the Controller if he considered that the inferential authority.

John T. Agnew then briefly addressed the Commission, and after him Gen. McClellan, by invitation, made explanations and read a paper as follows:

The lines as recommended by the Dock Commissioners are preferred to those of the Park Commissioners for the following reasons:

First—The principle of a broad river street, bordering the river wall, and affording ample space for railways, is maintained as for other portions of the City.

Second—The area of the section of the river is not diminished so much, and the existing regimen is more nearly maintained.

Third—The location of the river wall should be fixed not only by soundings, but also by borings, which latter determine the depth of water that can be given at the wall by dredging. In such a case as this where the bed-rock shelves off [illegible], it is most important to keep the line of the river wall as near the shore as practicable in order to retain the cost of construction within the narrowest limits. A large number of bores taken within the limits above mentioned prove that [illegible] places where the bulk-head lines of the Park Commissioners and Dock Commissioners differ, the bulk-head line of the Dock Commissioners has about four and forty-six one-hundredth miles, in which twenty feet and upward can be obtained with and without dredging, and about one mile with less than twenty feet. There are about seven and nine-tenths miles in all between these points, so that if the portions where the plans of the two Commissioners coincide had twenty feet throughout, there would, on the Dock Commissioners' line, be about six and nine-tenths miles with twenty feet depth of water, and about one mile with less than twenty feet.

Fourth—For reasons already given, the construction of the river wall as recommended by the Dock Commissioners will be much easier and more economical than that of the Park Commissioners.

Fifth—The line of the Dock Commissioners is more uniform, affords a freer sweep to the water, with less liability to eddies, &c.

Sixth—From the nature of the ground in rear, and the purposes to which it is devoted, it is impossible that this locality can for many generations be required for an extensive commerce carried on by large vessels; it is, therefore, thought best to retain the pierhead line of 1857, which will give a maximum length of pier of about 375 feet, and to provide for vessels longer than that by using portions of the river wall as a quay or landing-place. By this arrangement the carefully-considered line of 1857 is preserved, the area of the water-way in the deepest part of the river is affected as little as possible, and the heads of piers are kept in a reasonable and sufficient depth of water.

Seventh—That a system of long piers will not be for many years required along this portion of the river front, will appear from the consideration of the fact that in 1864 the harbor of Liverpool possessed only fourteen and one-tenth miles of quay front, while under our new system we shall have from Fifty-first-street, East River, (by the Battery,) to Sixty-first-street, North River, about thirty-seven miles of quay accommodation; from Fifty-first-street, East River, to Harlem Bridge, three and a half miles; from Harlem Bridge to the mouth of Spuyten Duyvil, six and a half miles, and from the mouth of Spuyten Duyvil to Sixty-first-street, North River, (without counting the piers,) seven and nine-tenths miles, making a total of about fifty-four and nine-tenths miles.

The Controller then introduced Mr. Wm. H. Prichard, a gentleman who, on the part of property-owners on the line of the proposed improvement, protested against the approval of the plans without giving them a hearing.

It was then agreed to adjourn over to the first Wednesday in September.

Before the adjournment the Mayor called up a resolution introduced by him at the last meeting to authorize the Controller to issue bonds and stocks to the amount of $1,000,000, to meet the requirements of the Department of Docks.

It was agreed to after some discussion, and the Commission adjourned.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The Art Museum Buildings—Issue of Bonds for Repairing and Maintaining the Harlem Bridge.

At the last meeting of the Park Commissioners the landscape architect submitted preliminary drawings of the Art Museum buildings to be erected in Central Park. After some conversation relative to the general features of the proposed building, working plans and estimates were ordered to be prepared as soon as practicable.

A plan for a small building on Union-square was also approved, and the construction of the same ordered.

The central fountain in Washington-square was ordered to be proceeded with.

Plans for the merchants' gate, at the south-west angle of the Central Park, were approved and its construction ordered. Plans were also ordered to be prepared for the "scholars' gate," Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street; "womans' gate," Eighth-avenue and Seventy-second-street; "childrens' gate," Fifth-avenue and Seventy-second-street; and whether, in his judgment, any modification of the plans heretofore approved can advantageously be made.

Mr. Green offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That under and by virtue of the authority conferred on them by section 2, chapter 534, of the laws of 1871, the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks hereby establish and define the line of jurisdiction between the County of New-York and the County of Westchester, as and at the line of low-water mark on the Westchester side of the Harlem River, and according to this definition of the line of jurisdiction, 637 feet of Central Bridge are in the County of New-York, and 349 feet in the County of Westchester, as the same now exists.

Resolved, That in pursuance of section 3 of chapter 534 of the laws of the State of the year 1871, the sum of $50,000 is necessary to be raised for repairing and maintaining the bridge across the Harlem River known as Central Bridge, and we hereby designate the Controller of the City of New-York to receive the bonds that may be issued in pursuance of said chapter, and also that under and by virtue of said chapter, that the amounts for which the several bonds in and for the County of New-York shall be for $1,000 (one thousand dollars) each, and that they shall become due and payable on the 1st day of January, 1882, and shall bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and that the amounts for which the several bonds shall be issued in and for the County of Westchester shall be $1,000 (one thousand dollars) each, that they shall become due and payable on the 1st day of January, 1892, and shall bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A New Ordinance—The Rendering Companies—Reducing the Medical Staff—Statistics for the Week.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday, the Special Committee on Disinfection reported that during the past week 31½ miles of street-gutters had been disinfected at an expense of $126 80. The total expense of disinfecting the street-gutters since June 17 to July 30, was $1,012 40.

The following new ordinance, which had been proposed at the last meeting, was brought up for final action:

"From and after the 1st day of September, 1872, no part of the contents of any privy, vault, sink, cesspool, or any accumulation of any offensive fluid, liquid or semi-liquid substance or material being in any excavation, cellar, or place, within the limits of the City of New-York shall be removed therefrom, nor shall the same be transported through any of the streets or avenues of said City unless and except the same shall be removed and transported by means of an air-tight apparatus, and in such manner as shall prevent entirely the escape of any noxious or offensive odors therefrom, and by a permit from this Department."

President Bosworth opposed the adoption of the ordinance, denouncing the matter as a "job" for the purpose of adopting somebody's machine, regardless of the expense which it would entail on the householders and owners of property. After some discussion the ordinance was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Commissioners Ceccarini, Gross, Henry Smith, Stephen Smith.

Nays—Commissioners Bosworth and Barr.

The special committee to whom had been referred the applications of Messrs. Toby & Booth, Gamble & Neil, and the New-York Rendering Company, to render fat, lard and other animal matter, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That permits be granted to Gamble & McNeil and Toby & Booth, during the pleasure of the Board, to render fresh fat at the foot of Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, North River, on the following conditions: *First*—That said business be conducted with machinery and apparatus, and in a manner in all its particulars to be approved by the Sanitary Committee. *Second*—That the business be so conducted under the personal supervision of an Assistant Health Inspector or Inspectors, to be detailed by the Board, and that all of their directions from time to time and at all times, in respect to the method of doing business and keeping their places in a cleanly condition, be obeyed. *Third*—That Gamble & McNeil and Toby & Booth pay to the Board the amount of the salary of such detailed inspector or inspectors while so detailed. *Fourth*—That a permit be granted to the New-York Rendering Company to render at the dock at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River, subject to the above conditions.

A vote was taken on the resolutions, and they were lost by a vote of 3 to 3, Messrs. Bosworth, Ceccarini and Gross voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Barr, Henry Smith and Stephen Smith in the negative.

At the recommendation of the City Sanitary Inspector, the services of the following-named doctors, forming the auxiliary corps of Assistant Health Inspectors, were dispensed with:

Drs. Taylor, Westcott, Ackerman, Kammerer, Dessau, Campbell, Reuss, Hickok, Varona, Hardy, Brakes, Matthews, Weigert, Du Bercenne, Wade, Warth, Comstock, Reid, O'Leary, Williams, Burnett, Rankin, Assenheimer, Purroy, O'Brien, Clarke, Lordly, De Luna, Wilson, Betsel, Pratt, Bosworth, Powell, O'Meagher, Brown, Purcell, Davis, Buckingham, Roche, Heath, [illegible], Ewing and Ambrose.

These gentlemen had been employed as vaccinators, and in the recent inspection of tenement-houses, and were discharged, there being no further necessity for their services, which have been of great value to the Department.

The Sanitary Permit Inspector reported that Michael Tobin, John Martin and Elizabeth Healy were still carrying on the business of slaughtering, notwithstanding their permits had been revoked by the Board, and suits were ordered to be instituted against them.

A petition was received from a number of the residents in Forty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, praying that John Healy, whose permit to slaughter cattle at a filthy slaughter-house in West Forty-seventh-street, had been revoked, be allowed to continue the business, and setting forth that the establishment of Mr. Healy was not a nuisance. The petition was placed on file.

Police Justice Coulter also sent a communication to the Board asking that Dennis Driscoll be allowed to continue his business of slaughtering at No. 506 West Forty-seventh-street, on account of his poverty, but the Board paid no attention to the communication.

The Board was about to adjourn when President Bosworth called the attention of the Board to the fact that the New-York Rendering Company had no permit to continue either at the dock or on the boat moving up and down the river.

Mr. H. Smith said he had been informed that the boat had not left the dock since the trip, on which Dr. Styles had expended so much "whitewash."

Dr. S. Smith remarked that they should be compelled to go beyond the City limits.

No action was taken in the matter.

The Sanitary Committee presented the following report of the work of the different bureaux for the week ending July 27, 1872:

The City Sanitary Inspector reports a total of 7,[illegible] inspections by the Health Inspectors; the disinfectors have visited 17 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated [illegible] houses, [illegible] privy-sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c.; [illegible] cases of small-pox were removed to hospital; 154 privy-sinks and cess-pools have been cleaned and disinfected by the night scavengers, under permits of the Board, and 871 loads of night-soil were removed from the City; permits have been granted to 68 vessels to discharge cargoes, on vouchers from the Health Officer of this port; the Inspectors have visited 808 families and performed 190 vaccinations, of which 18 were primary and 172 secondary.

Dr. Charles P. Russell, Register of Records, reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 791 deaths, being a decrease from the previous week of [illegible], and an increase of [illegible] over the corresponding week of 1871. Zymotic diseases occasioned 450 deaths; constitutional, [illegible]; local, [illegible]; developmental, 32, and violent causes, [illegible]. The fatal cases of small-pox increased from 6 to 11, those from whooping cough from 3 to 7, and those of erysipelas from 0 to 3. Typhus fever produced one death, and typhoid fever 7, being in each instance the same number as in the preceding week. There was a decline in the mortality of all other zymotic diseases. The deaths by measles diminished from [illegible] to [illegible]. Those by scarlatina from 13 to 12. Those by diphtheria and croup from 9 to 6. Those by remittent fever from 6 to 3. Those by cerebro-spinal fever from 21 to 10. Those by diarrheal diseases from 430 to 354. The mortality of phthisis pulmonalis declined 78 to 72, and that of the local respiratory affections from 40 to 36, of which [illegible] were due to pneumonia; 45 deaths were certified by coroners, of which [illegible] were homicidal, [illegible] suicides and 20 the result of accident or negligence. Hospitals and other institutions furnished [illegible] deaths; [illegible] deaths were among children of less than five years old, being 67 per cent. of the total mortality, and [illegible] were persons seventy years old or upward.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports the slaughter-houses of the City as being in a fair sanitary condition.

Capt. Yale, of the Sanitary Company of Police, reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and condemned as unfit for human food: Sheep, 3; hogs, 2; veal, "carcass," 1; veal, "bob," 1; lambs, 2; beef, 150 pounds; poultry, 150 pounds; corned beef, 50 pounds; fish, [illegible] pounds.

The Board then adjourned.

The Contract Commission—The Hamar Pavement—Further Investigations.

The Commissioners for investigating City contracts met again yesterday afternoon, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, all the Commissioners, Messrs. Judge Sutherland, Van Vorst and Jaques being present. There were nine contracts on the calendar for examination, three being those of the Hamar Wood Pavement Company, and the only cases investigated were the paving with this pavement of Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Sixth-avenue, and Forty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue. Mr. E. A. Fuertes, civil engineer, testified that he had inspected the pavement. He had taken up three different blocks of the wood, and had analyzed one himself and given the other two to Prof. Chandler for chemical analysis. The wood was represented to be Burnettised, a process intended to preserve the wood from decay, but he could not find evidence of it. A discussion here took place between counsel and the Commissioners as to whether the contract required that the wood should be Burnettised, when it appeared that it was not distinctly stated, but Mr. Green, President of the Company, had testified that the wood was so prepared. Prof. Chandler's certificate was read, certifying that there was no chloride of zinc in the wood. Prof. Henry Wurtz, a practical chemist, testified that chloride of zinc would form an almost insoluble compound with wood. He described at length the process of Sir William Burnett for preparing wood and vegetable matter, and detailed the result of an examination made by himself on three blocks of the Hamar pavement. From his laboratory notes he testified that he had found zinc in the wood, having made the examination, yesterday, at the United States Assay Office, by reducing the wood carefully to ashes. Witness would not accept as a finality a negative result, and when one chemist had found zinc, his evidence would overbalance that of one who had not; zinc was the most difficult of metals to discover in small quantities; witness thought that if Prof. Chandler used acid in looking for the zinc, he may have defeated his own object; he thought the safest way was the burning process.

Testimony was then introduced to show that the blocks given to Prof. Wurtz for examination were actually taken from the pavement.

The affidavit of John G. Moore, lumber-dealer, was then read to show that the lumber had been prepared and Burnettized by him, at his factory at Elizabethport, and was the same used in the pavements as laid.

Mr. H. W. Beers, one of the Reform Committee, appointed to go to Albany last Winter, testified as to the cost and character of wood pavements generally. The Hamar pavement cost not more than $2 75 per square yard to lay it. It is laid in Boston for $3 50, in Chicago for $1 50, and the same Company has agreed to put down the pavement in Newark for $3 44. Notwithstanding this, $5 50 was charged to this City. Mr. Beers stated that it is the custom of the patent-pavement men to charge a dollar a yard more in this City than elsewhere, to pay for getting their contracts through. The cost of the wooden pavements, by careful estimate, is $2 75 per square yard. Patent-pavement men admitted to the witness that they were obliged to charge a dollar over their profits to get contracts through the Common Council. Hon. Mr. Calkins, ex-member of Congress, has offered to lay any wood pavement in the City for $3 50 a yard.

Mr. Stephen H. Ingersoll, contractor, testified that he laid the only Hamar pavement in Boston, and that he got $4 a yard, and the street was prepared by the city. It costs more to lay pavement in New-York than anywhere else. You can get your money elsewhere, and you can't here. The further hearing of the case was thereupon adjourned until to-morrow at 4½ P. M.

Board of Apportionment—Issue of Bonds and Stocks.

The Board of Apportionment met at noon yesterday.

The Mayor was in the chair.

The Board was convened for the purpose of authorizing the Controller to issue the following bonds and stocks:

City Park Improvement Fund Stock, to meet requisition of the Department of Parks, dated July 13	$100,000
New-York Bridge Bonds, to meet requisition of New-York Bridge Company, dated June 5, and submitted to the Board of Apportionment June 19	150,000

On motion, the authority was given as to the issue of the City Park stock, but as the Mayor objected to giving authority as to the bridge bonds, stating that he wished to learn the truth or falsehood of the oft-repeated assertion that the Company has not been spending the funds with judgment, the matter was laid over until next meeting, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments.

The Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments met yesterday. The members of the Board are the Mayor, the Controller, the Recorder and Corporation Counsel O'Gorman, who were present.

After the meeting was organized the clerk read a list of assessments awaiting confirmation.

The first was assessment for regulating, grading, guttering, &c., Banks-street. A communication was read from a number of property-owners on the street, objecting to the assessment upon the ground that the City had no right so levy, inasmuch as they (the property-owners) had twice paid for the like improvement.

Upon a vote the assessment was declared confirmed.

An assessment for regulating and grading Sixth-avenue from One Hundred and Tenth-street to Harlem River, was taken up.

Counsel for Wm. B. Astor objected to the assessment on the ground that some of the items were exorbitant.

Mr. O'Gorman said that the gentleman should specify the so-called exorbitant items so that the Board may examine them.

The consideration of the assessment was then laid over to next meeting.

The assessment for regulating, grading, &c., Eighty-third-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Drive, was confirmed, and the Board adjourned to Friday next.

Report of Street Cleaning.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street Cleaning Bureau, reported yesterday that during the week ending the 27th ult. 510 miles of streets were cleaned, as follows: Two hundred and forty miles were cleaned once, 205 miles twice, forty-four miles thrice, and twenty-one miles four, five and six times. During the same period 5,018 loads of ashes and 6,920 loads of street-dirt were removed from the City. The expense was as follows:

3,4[illegible] days' labor of street-sweepers, at $1 75	$6,217 [illegible]
[illegible] days' labor of ash-cart men, at $4	3,9[illegible] 00
[illegible] days' labor of dirt-cart men, at $4	2,3[illegible] 00
Total	$12,[illegible]

Controller's Payments.

Controller Green paid yesterday as follows: Fire Department, expenses of that department and payment of the force for the month of July, $65,000; Health Department, for salaries and expenses, month of July, $20,000.

German Teachers' Convention.

The German teachers of the United States yesterday commenced their third annual Convention at the rooms of the German Club, at Sixth and Hudson streets, Hoboken. About thirty teachers were present at the opening of the session, and a large number of persons interested in educational matters were in attendance. Mr. Philip J. Klinod, the President of the Association, occupied the chair, and Theodore Thurne, Secretary of the last meeting, acted as Secretary. It is thought the attendance throughout the session will be large. About twenty essays, on various educational topics, will be read, and addresses are expected from Prof. Henry Morton and other American teachers. The Convention will remain in session the rest of this week, the closing exercises taking place on Saturday.

NEW-YORK STATE.

Oswego, Onondaga and Cayuga—What the Greeley Movement Amounts to—Littlejohn's Defection—The Status of Things in that Quarter Disposed of.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, July 29, 1872.

It has been heralded over the State and nation that Oswego County too is submerged, politically, by the Greeley wave, but it is as untrue of Oswego as it is of other localities. I am agreeably disappointed in finding so much backbone among the true Republicans here; for I had accepted a grain of the Greeley boast as the truth—only to find that instead of a grain of mustard-seed I must reverse it and take the whole thing *cum grano salis*. To state the absolute truth, then, Oswego County equals, if she does not surpass, her sister County of Madison in the solidity and loyalty of her Republican strength. Perhaps some one asks: "And you say this in the face of Littlejohn's defection?" I do, and propose to show what Littlejohn's "defection"—if such it may be called—has actually accomplished. I was prepared to accord to, perhaps, such a degree of influence as the name of the apostate is supposed to possess in other regions. It is now simply due to the facts to withdraw any such concession. Surprised, mortified, humiliated, Mr. Littlejohn finds himself deserted and condemned by his most intimate personal and political friends. For once his characteristic propensity to "bolt" has overreached itself, and he is repudiated by those who have heretofore sustained him without wavering. To illustrate this, I need simply mention the names of such gentlemen as George B. Sloan, Esq., and Assemblyman Fort, who will be recognized as the warm political and personal adherents of Mr. Littlejohn. Mr. Sloan is the President of the rousing Grant and Wilson Club, and Mr. Fort is vigorous in denunciation of Littlejohn's course. In fact, I am assured by the best judges of the situation here that it is impossible to point to a dozen men in the county who are for Greeley because Littlejohn is. It is rather a "boomerang," since local political and personal causes will turn some men to Grant because Littlejohn is for Greeley. He has been personally laboring to win over the Kingsford Starch Company influence, but confesses the result a failure. The Republicans of Oswego can "match" the influence of Mr. Littlejohn, and have a great deal left, in any one of half a dozen prominent Democrats who have pronounced for Grant, among whom I may mention F. T. Carrington, Esq., O. H. Hastings, of Morrison & Hastings, and Thomas S. Mott, Esq., President First National Bank. Mr. Littlejohn's course is attributed by some to aspirations for the Democratic coalition nomination for Congressman at large. He may as well "subside" in that direction. The Democracy of New-York propose to give the State to Greeley by voting for him only upon the condition that all other positions, like Governor, Congressman at large, &c., be filled by Democrats. They are making their arrangements accordingly, and Hon. Sam. S. Cox is "down" for the nomination at large. Mr. Littlejohn may possibly achieve the Democratic nomination for Congress in his own district, and that is the position which the indignant Republicans of Madison and Oswego will cheerfully accord him, in order that they may dig his political grave so deep that resurrection will be impossible.

I have said that Mr. Littlejohn is surprised at the beggarly following which has succeeded his apostasy. And well he may be. From the successful leader of his party in past years, from the successful leader of "bolts" within the party, he found himself, last Friday night at the head of forty persons, all told, Democrats and Republicans, in joint conclave, to organize a Greeley Club for Oswego. Yet it is not strange that he should be without influence, when we recall the course he has seen fit to take within the past few weeks. Small wonder, indeed, that his personal friends have turned from him with loathing and disgust when he has sought to harangue them on the street corners with no weightier arguments for his candidate than the vilest and most infamous slanders against the President that a vile tongue and a corrupt heart could invent, slanders so mean, so base, so cowardly that they find a fit receptable only in the minds of men capable of the very things wherewith their swift tongues assail the object of their hate. It is this species of warfare, inaugurated by Mr. Littlejohn in Oswego County—a loathsome distinction—which accounts, in part, for the fact that he is practically without followers.

Some mention has been made of the fact that Ex-Judge Henry A. Foster, now a resident of this county, had declared against Grant. His position I understand to be precisely this: He is for the one-term principle, and never waived his conviction save in the case of Lincoln's re-election; will vote the balance of the Republican ticket; is out of politics and proposes to take no part in the canvass.

From the towns of Oswego County come the most cheering reports. I have personal information from Mexico, Granby, Volney, and New-Haven, and equally reliable facts from all the other towns. If Greeleyism had a lodgment anywhere in the county we should find it in the village of Fulton, but the few of that stripe in that thriving village are outnumbered by the Democrats who will vote for Grant. If any one will furnish me with a prominent Republican in the town of Volney (Fulton Village) who supports Greeley, I will "match him" with a prominent Democrat, whose name is in my possession, who says he will spend his farm to beat Greeley. The town of Granby is reported unanimous for Grant, and in New-Haven, hitherto a great *Tribune*-reading town, but two Greeleyites can be found, and the *Tribune* list is nearly extinct. Mexico, Palermo, Richland, Sandy Creek, &c., are united against Greeleyism. Hannibal, I am assured, presents the only instance in the county of a town with real soreheads—and, as the *Advertiser* remarks, "they can be counted on the fingers of one hand, and have some fingers left." And thus may be the summing up of Oswego County. That the Republicans are united, firm, indignant and aggressive; that the Grant and Wilson Clubs are organized in Oswego, and are actively at work; that both the Oswego papers, the *Press* and the *Advertiser*—the latter having heretofore represented the Littlejohn interest—are doing excellent service; and that in the various towns the lists for meetings and clubs generally receive more signatures than the average Republican vote in each town. There is, therefore, under existing circumstances, no reason to apprehend a falling off in the usual Republican majority in Oswego County. On the contrary, some active men will be disappointed if there is not an increase.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

I heartily wish I could say of Onondaga what I have said of Oswego. But as I have set out to tell the truth as I find it, it must be said that on the principle that "like begets like," the Greeley element is strong enough among heretofore Republicans in this county to make a serious impression upon the usual Republican majority, provided, however, as they always say in Congress, that the Democracy of Onondaga are brought up unanimously to the polls with votes for Greeley. When Mr. Fenton was last in Washington he felicitously assured his friends that Onondaga was "quite unanimous for Greeley." I did not find it so; on the contrary, I found that those elements which are most prominent in Mr. Greeley's support, and which will have chief place in his Administration, if he, unfortunately, should be elected—to wit, the patronage quarrels, the bolting Presidents, the corrupt canal squabbles, and the Fenton influences generally, having been sowed thicker in the core in Onondaga—particularly Syracuse—than elsewhere, the natural result is a heavier crop of Greeleyism. That is all. To the intent that these causes are more numerous than elsewhere, will the Republican majority possibly be reduced? Not beyond that. I say *possibly*, because I put all the contingencies against our side, when the fact is that the Greeley movement here, as elsewhere, has spent its force. It was natural that the movement should receive considerable impetus with such men as C. B. Sedgwick, C. [illegible], Frank Hiscock, and [illegible] influences were lending their countenance to it. But many of its followers are coming back, prominent among whom is Patrick Corbett, Esq., the well-known Irish stump-speaker, who signed the first Greeley call, but now finds it impossible to accept the associations into which he has been drawn. The Republicans here are active, they are taking the true measure of the situation, and are organizing determined measures to meet it. In this, they are encouraged in finding both the German and Irish elements here unexpectedly vigorous and strong in their opposition to the hybrid ticket, while there are scores of Democrats who unreservedly express their disgust for the feast to which they have been invited, and will have none of it.

It is but natural that there should be a reaction here. The course of the promoters of Greeleyism could not help but produce it. No influence has been stronger in this direction than that of the *Standard* newspaper. It has evidently felt that it must win its spurs in its position by extra vehemence, passion and disgrace. It is editorially conducted by a gentleman who would feel himself insulted, doubtless, to be called a liar, or to have it insinuated that he is corrupt. Yet in his blindness he applies both epithets to the President of the United States, and vindicates his own claim to political sagacity by refusing to give him more than forty-six electoral votes in this contest. If his judgment is no better in Onondaga County than it is in the Union, he will cost his friends dear if they bet on his predictions. And if we come to the question of the animus of all this intensity and vindictiveness of assault, I recall a long line of circumstances, anywhere from one to three years old, affecting at least two of the proprietors of that paper, which sadly compromise their claim to integrity in their present political affiliations. Personally known to me as their aspirations have been, and having my personal sympathy for their success at the time, it is simply impossible to deny that the appellation "sorehead," however uncouth its sound or obnoxious its application, does not reveal the real cause of their present hostility to the power which fed them not.

Before we dismiss Onondaga County the *Tribune* should be reminded of a fact over which it will please prepare to howl. The Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, Mr. Henry L. Duguid, is claimed as a Greeleyite, and, remarkable as it may be, President Grant has not removed him, nor has Mr. Duguid seen fit to resign. How is this lusty Democratic organ going to reconcile its charges against the President of civil service reform hypocrisy with the fact that while there are numerous instances of officials and clerks supporting Greeley, not a single removal for political purposes has been made? Won't some of the civil service reform howlers of the Schurz Greeley stripe be in a bad fix before election day if this sort of thing continues?

CAYUGA COUNTY.

The Republicans of Cayuga do not seem to be in the least disconcerted over Greeleyism as it has developed there. Three-fourths of such strength as it has lies in the City of Auburn, but if the spirit of the loyal people is to be judged by that of last Monday night's meeting, they are able to take care of it. One hundred and fifteen names, after six weeks' effort, were printed on the call for a Greeley club. On this list were seven or eight well-known Democrats, about a dozen Republicans of respectability and some influence, among whom were several whose political estrangement is a matter of regret. The remainder of the list was chiefly made up out of names utterly unknown in the political annals of Auburn, and from their nativity were evidently taken out of the gangs of laborers engaged in paving the streets. The Republicans of Auburn are very confident of making good any losses out of the ranks of the Democracy. One instance was brought to notice of a shop where were employed twenty men, all Democrats, who, upon being canvassed declared sixteen for Grant and four for Greeley. In Moravia Greeleyism has cropped out, but John Lee Parker says he will take care of it, and no one doubts his ability. Genoa, Ira, Brutus, Conquest and Mentz each possess a handful of Greeley devotees among the Republicans. Thaddeus C. Collins, an oft-defeated aspirant for Congressional honors at the hands of the Republicans, is said to be anxious for the honor of the Democratic-Liberal nomination. This is characteristic. The leaders in the movement everywhere seem to be the office-beggars, and the oftener they have been refused in their own party, the more certain they are to turn up for the crumbs on the other side. If the earnestness with which the Republicans denounce all such renegades is any indication of their determination, they will punish these fellows much more severely than they will the regular Democratic candidates. The Republicans of Cayuga seem to be fully alive to the necessity of work; they take the true measure of the Greeley defection, and if you ask them to name Grant's majority in November, they tell you not a vote less than in 1868.

Let me expose here the pretense that one of the Republican papers of Auburn has pronounced for Greeley—a statement which has been widely circulated. The Auburn *Daily News* died from financial distress nearly two years ago. The concern was purchased by Elmore P. Ross, the leading Democratic fugleman here. It included an Associated Press franchise. Not long since sixty days' notice of the expiration of this franchise was given. On the very last day the Auburn *Daily News*, under Democratic ownership and management, appeared as a Greeley organ, and it was duly announced, with much flourish, as a conversion.

CYMON.

German Democrats of Kings County Repudiate Greeley.

At the meeting to organize the German Republican General Committee of Kings County, held on the 24th inst., Hon. Joseph H. Strauss delivered an address, of which the following is a synopsis:

The Democratic leaders in their blindness or zeal for spoils, had, he said, shown to the world that lack of vitality which is a consequence of honest and healthy principles. They were like men who had fallen into the water, unable to swim, like drowning men catching at straws—they grasped the Cincinnati nomination to save themselves from destruction. By their action at Baltimore they confessed that the great questions of the day, the teachings of Jefferson and Monroe had been abandoned by that party, that it surrendered itself to its greatest enemy—Horace Greeley. Mr. Strauss said he had been a Democrat since 185[illegible], and had faithfully stood by that party, but after mature deliberation he came to the conclusion that he could not consistently give his adhesion to the Baltimore platform. At that Convention the leaders of the Democrats sold themselves to Greeley, a traitor to his own party. They endeavor to excuse their desertion by pointing to the example of Schurz and other "liberal-minded bolters." With me, said Mr. Strauss, and with thousands of German Democrats, the question must arise, Where shall we go? a question of political self-preservation. Can we, he asked, surrender the helm of the ship to pilots who have delivered up the vessel to our worst enemy? He denounced the alliance of the Democrats and "Liberals" which compelled the Democrats to surrender as a party the exercise of political power, entailing the loss of honor, self-respect and liberty. The masses of the German Democrats would not, he asserted, become aiders and abettors of the Baltimore outrage. The Democratic Party he had always understood to be the defenders of the oppressed, the advocates of right and justice, and the exponents of true American principles, yet have they espoused and indorsed the man who designates that party as consisting of "Thieves, harlots, vagabonds, gamblers and Irish trash," who said, "it would be a blessing if that party would perish from this great American Continent," who asserted that "no respectable man can or will ever associate with them politically." Greeley was for everything in his day, from Secession to Tweedism, and now to cap the climax of his political profligacy he asked and bargained for the Democratic nomination, and accepted the indorsement of men whom he has dubbed as "thieves and vagabonds." Mr. Strauss thanked God that there was yet time left to show up Greeley—"the greatest humbug of the age." The German Democrats would not, he said, sail under false colors. Since Democracy had been killed, they would march to victory under the banners of Republicanism.

The Administration of President Grant had been called corrupt; but where, he asked, was the proof? What of the doings of Tweed & Co.? Frauds unparalleled in history, perpetrated under the eyes of "Honest" Horace, who observed a judicious silence for a "consideration." "And yet," said he, "we are asked to vote for the nominee of this party. Shall we expunge from our history the bloody page of the rebellion and the glorious record of its suppression? Is the name of Grant to be deemed a disgrace to its pages? Were his deeds so poor and undeserving of our gratitude that a political vagabond should be preferred?" Mr. Strauss, in conclusion, asked: "Will you tear down that flag which you received from Washington, and which was so nobly sustained by Grant? Will you or can you forget the services Grant has rendered to the Republic, and raise a charlatan to a place of honor? Will you allow a vender of principles, a political turncoat, to pollute the chair of Washington and Lincoln?"

Horrors of the Spanish Prisons.

Madrid (July 15) Correspondence of the London Echo.

The details depicting the horrors of these places here would occupy much more space than is allotted me in your columns, were they not, indeed, too revolting to be narrated. Imagine low, long, dark, narrow halls, crowded past excess with living, restless masses of humanity, personating crime, sorrow, remorse, revenge, despair and death, without any one redeeming element of redemption, reform, or regeneration. Imagine that each one of these half-naked, hungry human beings is in a state of filth [illegible], infested with every possible variety of vermin, since baths are unknown in such regions and wash-basins as well. Imagine that the only admonitions ever addressed to the criminals are the orders of the overseers, accompanied by threats, oaths, insults and blows, security from retaliation, being made sure by the revolvers with which the jailers are armed, and the constant presence of a detachment of military force. Imagine the fetid emanations from such a place, the constant brawls of the prisoners, the shouts of the overseers, and the deafening clanking of the immense chains with which many are loaded, and some faint idea will be formed of the interior of a Spanish prison.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Investigation by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction—The Evidence Taken Yesterday.

The State Commissioners of Charities and Correction resumed the investigation of the management of the House of Refuge, on Randal's Island, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The Commissioners in attendance were O. S. Strong, President; Dr. Ordronaux, Assistant Secretary; and Messrs. C. R. Robinson and N. D. Herder.

The Chairman announced that whenever it became necessary to have the testimony of any of the inmates a name would be selected at haphazard from the House-roll, and its owner called. This course was pursued throughout the day.

The second specification in the schedule of charges was taken up. It charges that:

"The said managers compel the said inmates to labor incessantly, and impose upon them tasks greater than their strength can sustain, whereby health is often impaired and spirits broken, and that reform is wholly subordinate to the interests of the contractors and to the purpose of realizing the greatest amount of money possible from the labor of said inmates."

Leopold Rohmozier, examined on Tuesday, was recalled for the purpose of testifying in reference to a statement published in a morning paper by a former inmate named William Kinney, purporting to be a detailed account of a brutal whipping administered to Rohmozier. The witness stated he was lashed to a bench in the school-room, and whipped with a strap. The whipping, he said, was administered on the bare back, and cut the flesh so that blood flowed from the wounds; his clothes stuck to the wounded portion of his body, so that at night he could not remove them.

Dr. Ordronaux stated to the Commissioners that in no instance where the skin is cut does the mark become obliterated. On examination of the witness' person, no marks were found. Rohmozier stated that the marks made on his body were blisters, not cuts, and that the discharge was watery, and not bloody.

To Mr. Robinson—I was lashed on the bench; I was not tied; I mean, when I say I was lashed, that I was struck with the strap; I was whipped for disorderly conduct in the school-room; I went back and resumed my lessons after being whipped; none of the inmates were present when I was whipped; I was whipped several times on the hands before the whipping I have just testified to.

C. H. Hallock, Principal of the House of Refuge School, testified that he had occupied that position for the last six years, with the exception of a period extending from 1869 up to three months ago. Witness detailed at length the manner of the punishment usually inflicted on the boys and the nature of the offenses calling for corporal punishment. The whipping testified to by Rohmozier was administered on the 20th June; I consider him one of the worst specimens we have in the House, that is, he was one of the worst specimens up to the time of the whipping; since that time his teacher has reported his conduct as most exemplary.

The record of punishments was then put in evidence to establish the fact that Rohmozier was punished on the 20th June. The record of discharges was also introduced to prove that James Kinney was discharged from the House on the 30th of May, nearly a month before Rohmozier was punished.

As an expert, Mr. Hallock stated that in his opinion the boys in the House of Refuge, with some exceptions, were more easily managed than boys in public schools, were more intelligent and made better progress. With reference to the whipping of Rohmozier, Mr. Hallock stated positively that the boy's skin was not broken, and that he resisted stubbornly during the infliction of the punishment.

The following average of punishments for six months, was submitted in evidence:

Six hundred and thirty-two cases of punishment for six months gives an average of 105 for one month; this divided by thirty gives three and one-half punishments per day. Taking 700 as the average number of inmates in the Refuge it will be found that the average rate of punishment per day is a half one per cent.

The daily journal of the Institution was then placed in evidence. Oliver S. Strong, President of the Board of Managers, testified that none of the officers in the Institution were allowed to put their own construction on the by-laws. Superintendent Jones, the witness said, had occupied his present position for twenty-five years, and during that time had given the utmost satisfaction. All officers are appointed by the Board; neither the religion nor the politics of a candidate is allowed to influence his appointment, all religions are represented in the Board of Managers.

Superintendent Jones testified that the boys who took part in the late revolt belonged principally to the second division; they were nearly all "returned" boys; the revolt occurred on the 17th of May; no inordinate punishments were inflicted on the boys previous to the revolt; the Superintendent attributed the revolt to a new and very bad element of late introduced into the House; this element consisted principally of large boys committed to the Refuge from the New-York Police Courts; before the introduction of these boys the discipline of the House had been admirably observed by the inmates. Relative to the suspension of some of the boys who engaged in the revolt by the thumbs, Mr. Jones testified that he before inflicting the punishment had himself hung by the thumbs; the punishment was not cruel, and left no marks whatever on the boys' thumbs.

Patrick Gilbooly, a law student, formerly an inmate of the House of Refuge, testified that Mr. Jones was always kind and considerate to the boys.

Wilson Bell corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

Silas S. Brush, Assistant Superintendent, testified that the punishments never injured the health of the boys.

Thos. Kilkenny, an inmate, testified that he worked in the engine-room; he had beefsteak with bread and butter every morning for breakfast; his fare was better than that of the other boys, because his work was more arduous; saw no interference with the religion of the boys.

Samuel Wheeler, overseer, testified that a certain task was set for each boy, according to his skill. When the task is completed he is free to leave the shop. The contractors' workmen are not allowed to urge them to greater speed. Boys who are promoted to the "new" shop for good conduct receive pay, and are in the course of time discharged. All the boys leave the shop at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, whether their tasks are completed or not.

Assistant Superintendent Brush was recalled. The sums earned by the boys in that manner are, the witness said, trifling; in the first division there is no record kept of the money earned. The witness further stated that a copy of the rules, stating exactly the duties and rights of the boys, and the duties of the contractors, was hung up in a prominent place in the shop.

Several boys were then called. Their testimony went to show that the inmates were well and kindly treated. At 5 o'clock the Investigating Commission adjourned until this morning.

The Long Branch Races.

The sports at Monmouth Park begin on Saturday, 3d inst., and the clans are gathering in strong force. The horses now stabled within the inclosure number over 100, many of them being horses that have not made their appearance at any other meeting. Mr. M. H. Sanford's stable, consisting of six fast ones, has arrived, together with those of Gaffney, Donahue and Tulleys, and several have telegraphed for additional stable room. The two great sensation races of the meeting will be the handicap mile-heat race, best three in five, for the Schell cup, on the second day, and the four-mile race on the last day. A handicap mile-heat race is a novelty in these parts, and is attracting great attention. The four-mile race will probably have six starters, among whom will be Kingfisher, Lyttleton, Monarchist and Alroy, and from this lot it will be difficult to name the winner. Mr. Sanford has given Monarchist a good rest since his successful Spring campaign in the South, and he will appear for the contest as fresh as a daisy. And the same can be said of Alroy, who has been saved for this important contest. Kingfisher is doing excellently, and his admirers think that he will win it, but the Solons shake their heads and are willing to bet that he won't. The game little horse, Lyttleton, has many friends, for he is possessed of a stout heart, and will run every inch of the way without flinching. The facilities for reaching the course have been increased. An extra boat will leave Pier No. 28 North River at 11 o'clock during the meeting, and will connect with a special train at Sandy Hook, reaching the course in time for the races.

Killed on the Rail.

Jacob High, a private conductor, was killed on the New-Jersey Central Railroad at Communipaw, yesterday morning. He was in charge of freight-cars attached to the main belonging to Lewis & Brother, at Newville, Penn. He was seen on the top of one of the cars as the train passed through Bergen, but was found lying dead upon the top of the same car when the train reached the depot. A contusion was found upon the right temple, evidently made by striking the bridge at Communipaw, while the train was moving rapidly. Deceased had only been employed as conductor for a short time, was forty years of age, and leaves a family at Newville, where he resided.

SENATOR SUMNER.

He Decides to Support the Tammany Candidate—His Reasons.

The letter of Senator Sumner, announcing his determination to support the candidate of the Tammany Democracy, was unavoidably crowded out of our yesterday's issue, with a large amount of other important matter. Below we give the principal points of the Senator's *pronunciamento*:

The letter is a reply to colored citizens of the United States who address him as "the purest and best friend of our race," and believing that his counsel would be free from personal feeling and partisan prejudice, request his opinion as to what action the colored voters of the nation shall take in the Presidential contest now pending. They conclude: "Our confidence in your judgment is so firm that in our opinion thousands of the intelligent colored voters of the country will be guided in their action by your statement and advice."

Mr. Sumner explains the delay in replying to their communication by saying that he wished to reflect upon it and be aided by the information which time might supply. After assuring them that he is the friend of their race, and his counsel will be free from personal feelings and partisan prejudice, he proceeds to discuss the two candidates to whom the canvass is "narrowed down." Horace Greeley was born to poverty, and educated himself. President Grant, fortunate in early patronage, became a cadet at West Point, and was educated at the public expense. One started with nothing but industry and a character; the other started with a military commission. Horace Greeley stood forth as a reformer and abolitionist; President Grant enlisted as a Pro-slavery Democrat, and at the election of James Buchanan fortified by his vote all the pretensions of slavery, including the Dred Scott decision. Horace Greeley from early life was earnest and constant against slavery, full of sympathy with the colored race, and always foremost in the great battle for their rights. President Grant, except as a soldier, summoned by the terrible accident of war, never did anything against slavery, nor has he at any time shown any sympathy with the colored race. Horace Greeley earnestly desired that the colored citizen should vote, and ably championed impartial suffrage, while President Grant was on the other side. Beyond these contrasts, which are marked, it cannot be forgotten that Horace Greeley is a person of large heart and large understanding, trained in the support of human rights, always beneficent with the poor, always ready for any good cause and never deterred by opposition or reproach, as when for long years he befriended your people. Add to these qualities, conspicuous in his life, untiring industry, which leaves no moment without its fruit; abundant political knowledge, acquaintance with history, the instinct and grasp of statesmanship, an amiable nature, a magnanimous soul and above all an honesty which no suspicion has touched, and you have a brief portraiture. These are the antecedents of Horace Greeley. Few of these things appear in the President. His great success in war and the honors he has won, cannot change the record of his conduct toward your people, especially in contrast with the lifetime fidelity of his competitor; while there are unhappy antecedents showing that in the prosecution of his plans he cares nothing for the colored race. The story is painful, but it must be told. I refer to the outrage he perpetrated upon Hayti, with its eight hundred thousand blacks engaged in the great experiment of self-government. Here is a most instructive antecedent, revealing, beyond question, his true nature, and the whole is attested by documentary evidence. Conceiving the idea of annexing Dominica, which is the Spanish part of the island, and shrinking at nothing, he began by seizing the war powers of the Government. [Here follows a repetition of the facts alleged in Mr. Sumner's speech in the Senate.] He adds:

My early opposition to the treaty of annexation was reserved, so that for some time my opinions were unknown. It was only when I saw the breach of all law, human and divine, that I was aroused; and then began the anger of the President and of his rings, military and Senatorial.

Other things might be mentioned as showing the sympathies of the President, but I cannot forget the Civil Rights bill, which is the cap-stone of that equality before the law to which all are entitled, without distinction of color. President Grant, who could lobby so assiduously for his San Domingo scheme, full of wrong to the colored race, could do nothing for this beneficent measure. * * *

Among the antecedents I deem it my duty to mention the little capacity of industry of the President in protecting colored people and in assuring peace at the South. Nobody can doubt that a small portion of the effort and earnest will, even without the lobbying, so freely given to the San Domingo scheme, would have averted those Kuklux outrages which we deplore, so that there would have been no pretense for further legislation by Congress. But he was disabled both by character and the drawback of his own conduct.

Second—Passing from "antecedents," I come now to the present position of the two candidates, which is the subject of your next inquiry. If in any former particulars the two are on an equality, yet, in all substantial respects, the obvious advantage is with Horace Greeley. Each was nominated by a Reform Convention—one at Cincinnati and the other at Philadelphia, so that in this respect they may seem to be on an equality. But, it will not fail to be observed, that the Convention at Cincinnati was composed of able and acknowledged Republicans, many of whom have acted with the party from its first formation, who, without previous organization, came together voluntarily for the sake of reform and purity in the Government; while, on the other hand, the Convention at Philadelphia was composed of delegates chosen largely under the influence of office-holders, who assembled to sustain what is known as Grantism, being the personal government and personal pretensions of President Grant, involving nepotism, repayment of gifts by official patronage, neglect of public duty, absenteeism, military rule, disregard of constitution and law, with general unfitness, and indignity to the colored race. Therefore the Convention at Philadelphia, though calling itself Republican, was less Republican than that at Cincinnati. The two platforms, so far as concerns especially the colored race, are alike in substance; but that of Cincinnati is expressed in terms most worthy.

From the two nominations and the two platforms I come to the supporters of the candidates, and here I look first at those immediately about them, and secondly at the popular support behind. Horace Greeley has among his immediate supporters, in all parts of the country, devoted and consistent Republicans, always earnest for reform and purity in Government; on whose lives there is no shadow of suspicion, being a contrast in character to those Rings which play such a part in the present Administration. Looking at the popular support behind, the advantage is still with Horace Greeley. President Grant has at his back the diversified army of office-holders, drilled to obey the word of command. The speeches praising him are by office-holders and members of Rings. Horace Greeley finds flocking to his support large numbers of Republicans unwilling to continue the existing misrule, and as allies with them a regenerated party which comes forward to unite in the Liberal movement. Democrats in joining Horace Greeley have changed simply as President Grant changed when he joined the Republicans, except that he was rewarded at once with high office. The change is open. Adopting the Republican platform, which places equal rights of all under the safeguard of irreversible guarantees, and at the same time accepting the nomination of a life-long abolitionist who represents preeminently the sentiment of duty to the colored race, they have set their corporate seal to the sacred covenant. They may continue Democrats in name, but they are in reality Republicans, by the same title that those who sustain Republican principles are Republicans. Or rather they are Democrats according to the original signification of that word dedicated to the rights of the people. It is idle to say that Horace Greeley and the Republicans that nominated him are any less Republican because Democrats unite with them in support of cherished principles and the candidate who represents them.

It is also idle to say that the election of Horace Greeley as President, with Gratz Brown as Vice-President, both unchangeable Republicans, will be the return of the Democratic Party to power. On the contrary it will be the inauguration of Republican principles under the safeguard of a Republican President and Republican Vice President with Democrats as avowed supporters. In the organization of his Administration and in the conduct of affairs Horace Greeley will naturally lean upon those who represent best the great promises made of equal rights and reconciliation at Cincinnati. If Democrats are taken, it will be as Republicans in heart, recognizing the associate terms of the settlement as an irreversible finality. Gentlemen: In thus answering your two inquiries, I have shown why you, as colored fellow-citizens, and also all who would uphold your rights and save the colored race from indignity, should refuse to sanction the re-election of the President, and put your trust in Horace Greeley.

Here follows a good word for Mr. Brown, and more about the military rings, and the letter-writer adds: "Speaking now for myself, I have to say that my vote will be given for Horace Greeley; but in giving it I do not go to the Democratic Party, nor am I any less a Republican."

Much of the previous matter is repeated as reasons for his decision, with allusion to civil service reform, "the one-term principle," and the quarrelsome nature of the President added.

He continued: Allow me to call attention to another and controlling consideration which cannot be neglected by the good citizen. Watching the remarkable movement which has ended in the double nomination of Horace Greeley, it is easy to see that it did not proceed from politicians, whether at Cincinnati or Baltimore. Evidently it was the heart of the people, sorely wrung by war and the controversies it engendered, which found this expression. Sir Philip Sidney said of the uprising in the Netherlands: "It is the spirit of the Lord, and is irresistible;" and such a spirit is manifest now, notwithstanding the counteracting influence of politicians, Republican and Democratic.

Speaking of the Baltimore nomination, he says: I do not see how it can be regarded otherwise than as a peace offering. As such it is of infinite value. It is a revolution, and its success in pacifying the country will be in proportion to its acceptance by us. I dare not neglect the great opportunity, nor can I stand aloof. It is in harmony with my life, which places peace above all things except the rights of man. Nor can I observe without regret the colored people in organized masses resisting the friendly overtures, even to the extent of intimidating those who are otherwise. It is for them to consider carefully whether they should not take advantage of the unexpected opening and recognize the bail-bond given at Baltimore as the assurance of peace, holding the parties to the full performance of its conditions, provided always that their rights are fixed. I am sure it cannot be best for the colored people to band together in a hostile camp, provoking antagonism and keeping alive the separation of races. Above all, there must be no intimidation, but every voter must act freely, without restraint from League or Lodge. Much better I will it be when the two political parties compete for your votes, each anxious for your support. Only then, will that citizenship by which you are ennobled to the equal rights of all, have its full fruits. Only then will there be that harmony which is essential to a true civilization. The present position of the colored citizen is in peril. He is exposed to injurious pressure, where he needs support; but I see no early extrication, except in the way now proposed. Let him cut adrift from managers who would wield him merely as a political force, with little regard to his own good, and bravely stand by the candidate who has stood by him. If Democrats unite with him, so much the better. And now turning to the Democratic Party, I hold it to all the covenants solemnly given in the adoption of a Republican platform, with Horace Greeley as candidate. There can be no backward step. With no common sympathy I have observed that Mr. Hendricks, a leading Democrat I knew and esteemed in the Senate, has recently announced his acceptance of the constitutional amendments, with their logical results. He proposes as a proper key-note to the extraordinary movement now swelling to a sure triumph: "Just laws and public virtue." This is a worthy aspiration, entirely fit on this occasion. My key-note is: "The unity of the Republic and the equal rights of all, with reconciliation." Such is my cry, and wherever my voice can reach, there do I insist upon all these, humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence, which I believe must rest upon such a cause.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

List of arrivals registered at the American banking-house of Bowles Bros. & Co., No. 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London; No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and Rue du Rhone, Geneva. At the London office for the week ending July 20, 1872:

New-York—E. R. Brush, J. M. Macnee, Miss M. H. Hobbs, H. H. Jacobs, J. A. Nicholls, F. R. Joseph, J. R. Leveland, E. S. Dewing, E. S. Tucker, Mrs. L. A. Velasco, B. K. Bliss, Mrs. O. Adams, Miss E. J. Adams, E. Adams, B. H. Adams, J. W. Standart, Mrs. Standart, Master Fred. Standart, Miss Jennie Standart, G. W. Van Nest, Rev. H. A. Dorr, L. B. Bayne, C. E. Coates, J. A. Boyd and family, H. H. Haney and wife, J. W. Ward, T. R. Cable, F. L. Tifft, P. A. Clark, T. M. Blanchard and family, J. T. Hume and wife, A. Chichester, Mrs. H. B. Norton, Miss M. Tinsley, J. Dowling, W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., M. J. O'Brien, G. M. Fielden, J. M. Barbour and daughter, Miss Garvin, K. W. White, Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, Miss Helen Burt, D. A. Heald, W. R. Hynes, P. Straus, C. A. Peabody, S. K. and C. W. Cass, W. H. De Forest, J. Q. Preble, Miss B. Marbury, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Clark, Col. R. C. Hawkins and wife, Mr. and Mrs. L'Hommedieu, W. C. Dickinson, G. D. Butterfield and wife, Miss Brown, G. G. Pride and wife, E. A. Boyd and sons, Mr. Lansing and family, Stephen Thompson, Fitch Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. M. Vanderbilt and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Marks and Miss Marks, G. G. Coddington, G. H. Hall, E. C. Holly, C. S. Withington, W. N. Smart, C. Thompson, Rev. J. H. Bertholf, J. D. Reid, J. Ricketts, D. Tarsigot, Dr. E. P. Bronson, R. H. McDonald, C. F. Tabriskie, J. Todhunter, Miss McDonald, S. P. Day, R. Nicol and wife, J. R. Garnie, J. S. and H. S. Cram, C. Cole, wife and daughter, E. Bondin.

Boston, Mass.—M. S. Page, J. B. Enes, J. K. Enos, W. T. Longworth, H. Belknap, E. B. Goodsell, P. B. Goodsell, Mrs. L. M. Phelps, Miss J. L. Phelps, Mrs. H. M. Burr, Miss M. L. Baker, Miss S. J. Baker, Miss A. F. Baker, D. Lewis, C. W. Elliott, N. W. Bumstead, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Peabody, C. W. Sturgis, H. A. Rice, Miss Rice, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Stedman, Mrs. C. L. Bondman, E. C. Eustis, R. White, M. D., T. A. Neal, J. Horswell and wife, Miss N. Horswell, G. W. Powers, J. R. Little, M. D., C. W. Kimball, E. Reveillaud, Miss N. G. Harris, Miss Fitch, Mr. McMullan and wife, C. W. Parker, wife and son, W. F. Freeman and Miss Freeman, S. P. McGuinniss, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Pray, Mrs. and Miss Pratt, J. Dow, wife and family, C. L. Harding, Miss Harding, Mrs. Ch. Harding, Mrs. J. A. Andrews, Miss A. Curtis, Col. B. Marsh, Miss E. L. Marsh, G. Lyon, Miss C. P. Lyon, H. D. and Miss Williams, Miss S. R. Plympton, G. Dickinson.

Philadelphia—R. O'Hara and wife and family, C. E. O'Hara and wife, T. J. Coffee and family, Mrs. S. M. Palmer, Mrs. and Mrs. M. Sommerville.

Havana—Mr. and Mrs. Playle and family.
Trenton N. J.—J. H. Stewart.
Kittanning, Penn.—John Orr.
Dayton, Ohio—W. H. Clarke.
Lowell, Mass.—Miss E. McDaniels.
St. Louis, Mo.—John S. Marmaduke, E. W. Marmaduke, G. S. Edgell, Pierre Chateau, Mr. Moffitt and family.
West Chester, Penn.—Josiah Hopes.
Newark, N. J.—P. J. Quinn.
U. S. A.—Wallace Graham.
New-Haven—S. D. Gilbert.
Brooks County, Georgia—J. G. Cutler.
Batavia, N. Y.—W. O. Bruster, W. L. Otis.
U. S. A.—W. C. Dickson.
Paris—N. Appleton, J. Kremer.
Natick, Mass.—S. J. Gilmore.
Auburn N. Y.—E. A. Huntington.
Lancaster Penn.—H. G. Rhoads.
Nice—H. R. Crosby.
Woburn—Albert Thompson.
Lexington—W. L. Groat.
Maine—D. C. Heath, J. K. Mason.
Mississippi—F. Labauve.
Pittsburg—J. A. Kelly, Simon Johnson.
Springfield—Rev. N. Pierce, A. A. Andrews, L. H. Cone, S. A. Bemis, L. L. Haynes and wife, G. L. King, Jr.
Hartford—Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Davis, Fred W. Davis.
Nice—Miss M. D. Moody.
Indiana—T. G. Kimball.
Kentucky—G. C. Goodloe.
Waterville—W. B. and the Misses Goodwin.
Virginia—T. S. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allison.
Louisiana—S. M. Chapman.
Minnesota—C. S. Chase.
Elmira, N. Y.—J. M. Diven, Miss E. Diven, Miss A. Diven.
Portland, Me.—J. F. Shepley and wife, H. N. Jose, Miss Helen Jose, H. St. J. Smith.
Berlin—S. P. Leeds.
Providence, R. I.—G. J. Harris and the Misses Harris, J. F. Fiske, Jr., Miss C. M. Brown.
Taunton, Mass.—Miss Eliza N. Church.
Washington—Mrs. J. M. Lander.
Cincinnati—G. H. Pendleton.
Hudson N. Y.—Fulton Paul.
Baltimore—R. J. M'Cay, wife, and family, W. R. M'Cay.
Elizabeth, N. J.—Rev. Stevens Parker, Wm. Dayton, W. H. Bates.
Portsmouth, Ohio—J. G. Peebles, J. R. Dunlop.
Troy, N. Y.—Rev. C. E. Robinson, H. C. Lockwood.
Rhode Island—W. B. Chapin.
De Vaux College—Rev. G. H. Pattinson.
Reesville, Penn.—F. J. Beers.
Syracuse, N. Y.—Robert Geddes, W. G. Tracy.
St. Louis—John Knapp, J. S. and D. W. Marmaduke.
San Francisco—Wm. McKee, Mrs. and Misses Walker, Ernest Von Jeinsen.
New-Britain, Conn.—J. H. Peck.
Philadelphia—Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Wurts, Miss G. J. Lewis.
New-Orleans—Mr. and Mrs. J. Wallace, Mrs. A. A. Morgan, D. Wallace, N. W. McColl.
Buffalo—F. G. Stanley, M. D.
Baltimore—M. Abrahams and family.
St. Paul—C. Gatzian.
Colorado—L. Bradley.
Louisville, Ky.—J. Henderson and wife, F. S. Richards, United States Consul, Leeds.
New-Jersey—E. A. Strong and family, A. E. Woodruff, H. C. Freese, W. C. Dunn, H. C. Steele.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—G. B. Ellery, wife and son, W. W. Wickes, E. J. Whitney, M. D., Miss M. W. Hopkins, Miss E. R. Caffin, J. E. O'Neil.
Newport—E. King and family.
Utica, N. Y.—L. Lawrence, L. H. Lawrence and wife, D. D. Pier.
Charleston—H. G. O. Colby.
Cambridge, Mass.—L. L. Hubbard, L. S. Jerry and wife.
Cleveland—G. Sprague, Master Sprague, Miss Nellie Baldwin, H. C. Rowse, Colgate Hay.
San Francisco—Judge O. L. Shafter and wife, Miss Chapman, Hon. G. Turner, Miss Nellie N. Turner, Henry Norton, L. Marple.
Milwaukee—T. D. Jermain, D. Roy.
Memphis, Tenn.—Colton Greene, Col. W. L. Vance and wife.
Grafton, Mass.—J. H. Smith.
Chicago—O. Bruster, J. B. Kirtland, O. T. Bright, A. Booth and family, R. W. Spears, J. M. Walker, wife and family, Mrs. O. Jackson, Miss M. McDougall, F. Waters, S. H. Moore, C. E. Culver, Miss A. C. Miller, H. E. Reed, R. W. Spears.
Liverpool—W. B. Fiske.
Paris—J. E. Wasse.
Albany, N. Y.—W. McEwan, G. W. Carpenter, Jr., W. K. Wicker.
Cincinnati—Thos. J. Emery, W. S. Hinkle, J. C. Butler and family, G. Bodmann, Mrs. L. P. Rashirt and son, C. Brown, J. H. Moore.
Massachusetts—Rev. R. Crawford, Mrs. F. H. Brewster, G. B. Drake, A. Williams.
Hartford U. S.—G. F. Le Jeune, Gen. W. B. Franklin, S. L. Chase, H. Bryans.
Rochester—F. M. Malden, H. Robins, Miss A. J. Goule, Mrs. E. H. Hollister, G. C. and G. H. Hollister, G. E. Jennings and wife.
Galt, Canada—H. Le Jeune.

At the Paris Office for the week ending July 18:

New-York—Chas. P. Burnard, Mr. and Mrs. B. Cochran, Mrs. H. B. Hawkins, Miss M. E. Hawkins, Miss Pegram, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Palmer, Master Herman Palmer, Miss Alice Palmer, Miss Anna Watch, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. H. Bailey, Mrs. J. M. Williams, Miss J. E. Williams, E. T. Williams, E. S. Dewing (Grand Hotel), Henry A. Bowen, Mrs. C. V. Hamilton, Miss T. Wolf, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Howard E. Case, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Clapp, Miss Clapp, Miss Louise B. Clapp, Harvey Clapp, Lewis H. Sanford, Harry Russell, Clarence Robinson, Mrs. H. J. Winslow, M. Winslow and wife, C. P. Champion, A. F. Brewer, Samuel Engle, wife and child, Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Smith, B. M. Smith, S. Farelly, Miss S. A. Farrelly, John Conman, F. B. Joseph, E. F. Davidson and family, E. M. Davidson, Mrs. J. P. Jones, Charles G. Hayes, Mrs. C. P. Marsh, Mrs. L. M. Drucau, Samuel R. Pine, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Halsey, Miss Ada Halsey, Shedon Leavett, J. Frank K. Leavett, M. B. Gould.

Boston—Elias Howe, W. S. Leland, Mrs. A. H. Allen, Miss Lizzie J. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dana, Miss M. C. Dana, Mrs. H. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Ferris, Edward M. Ferris, Lynde R. Ferris, Miss Lizzie Ferris, Clarence W. Robinson and wife, Miss R. S. Warren, James R. Burditt and wife, F. E. Burditt, Miss Julia A. Walcott, Frank H. Bigelow, C. B. Goodsell, F. B. Goodsell, J. D. Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Rice, Lieut.-Commander and Mrs. E. M. Stedman, Edward B. Russell and wife, C. W. Sanderson, C. L. Thayer and wife, N. N. Thayer, Miss Thayer, Mrs. Rich, Mrs. E. W. Field and son, J. F. Paul, Miss Veward.

Hamilton—J. Winer.
Barcelona—Henry Ruggles, United States Consul, Mrs. Ruggles, Miss A. L. Ruggles.
New-Lebanon, N. Y.—Gen. L. Iiden.
California—Miss A. Dows.
Massachusetts—E. Butterfield and L. Butterfield.
St. Paul, Minn.—T. B. Bass and wife.
Pennsylvania—Washington Lee.
Philadelphia—J. W. Fisher, & J. W. Mintzer.
Brooklyn—E. H. Lewis, C. E. Russell.
Elmira, N. Y.—Frank Hall.
Buffalo—R. B. Adam and wife.
Cleveland—J. M. Dorrington, Mrs. M. R. Winslow, Miss Winslow.
Rochester, N. Y.—W. W. Tippetts, G. Rupin.
Lowell, Mass.—Dr. N. Allen, H. W. Abbott.
Louisville, Ky.—Miss Emma Warren.
U. S. A.—J. M. Kiddoo.
Connecticut—Mary E. King.
Pottsville, Penn.—Col. H. K. Nichols.
Albany, N. Y.—Geo. W. Carpenter, Esq., Jr.
St. Paul—G. Gesasis.
New-Bedford—Dr. de Derkey.
St. Louis—A. Krekel.
Augusta, Ga.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Moore.
Indiana—Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson.
Providence, R. I.—Miss F. W. Davis, Miss M. E. Davis.

Washington—A. Pollok.
Wheeling, W. Va.—W. A. List.
Salisbury, Md.—Cyrus Irus.
Cambridge, Mass.—F. H. Safford.
Covington, Ky.—J. R. Swinney, O. B. Haltain.
New-Orleans—C. D. Kreaman.
Marietta, Ohio—O. C. Clarke.
Brooklyn—Miss Belle Caldwell.
Cincinnati—A. T. Bower, G. H. Pendleton.
Concord, N. H.—Rev. F. D. Ayer, Rev. H. D. Safford.
Paris—Francis Rigre.
San Francisco, Cal.—F. Wittram.
Providence, R. I.—D. C. Reynolds.

At the office of the American Joint National Agency, Rue du Rhone, Geneva, for the week ending July 18:

New-York—W. L. Pomeroy and family, R. F. Dunelwy, Miss E. L. Scribner, Humbert P. Robinson, C. M. M. Hurd and family, G. P. Kellogg, Dr. R. W. Saunders, L. A. Ashley, Dr. C. A. Hart, wife, child and maid, F. Foster, B. B. Hotchkiss.

Boston—Miss Carpenter, J. Curten, C. L. Thayer, Miss Thayer, Mrs. Pitts, O. Howes and wife, Miss A. C. Howes, Miss F. F. Howes, Miss O. B. Canchard.

England—Mrs. Challette, Mrs. C. H. Thayer, J. Wildbore, Miss Wildbore, H. J. Balchin, R. Dampier, Mrs. T. F. Hybots, Charles Hyhots, Miss Norton, Miss F. Norton.

Nice—Dr. J. Meyhoffer.
Philadelphia—G. Cochran, Miss G. Cochran.
Rome—W. H. Rinehart.
Virginia—E. P. C. Lewis and family.
Chicago—E. G. Asay.
Ohio—J. W. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. W. Colburn, Mrs. G. W. Davis.
St. Louis—Miss Sawyer, D. Catlin and wife, J. Dickson.
U. S. A.—Miss Patrick, Miss Kasson, Miss Pulsifer, Mrs. S. P. Tracy, Master P. Tracy, Master P. Tracy, Jr.
California—Mr. and Mrs. G. Crocker, Mrs. L. L. Arnold, Mrs. G. Peache, Miss H. Crocker, W. Crocker.
San Francisco—J. M. Dombas.
Brooklyn—W. W. Kenyon.
Kentucky—Dr. P. A. Marron.
Toronto—Mrs. M. Smith, J. Thompson.
Pittsburg—Miss M. C. Way.
Lowell—J. E. Ward.
Providence—G. Peckham.
Charles City—J. M. Danforth.
United States Army—Col. A. Tracy.
Cincinnati—Mrs. G. Pendleton, Mrs. J. M. William, Miss William.
Norwalk—Mrs. M. A. Wordbury.
Shanghai, China—A. E. Saltus.
Milan—G. B. Parodi.
Louisville—S. S. Amery.
Carrington—J. R. Swinney, O. B. Haltain.
Cambridge—R. Keeler.
Ireland—J. P. F. Gerald.
Baltimore—G. R. Blanchard.
St. Louis—T. Elatt and wife, Miss Helen Elatt, Misses Shields, J. W. Seaman, J. R. Reach and wife.
United States Navy—C. H. Stockton.
Maryland—J. H. Keene, Jr.
South Carolina—Gen. J. B. Haynes.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 31.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.116		$65,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.113¼	
50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....114¾			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500	Pacific Mail........	75¾	300	Rock Island.....s3.	112¼
200	do........s3.	75¾	200	North-western..s3.	75¾
100	do........s3.	75¾	100	do........b30.	75¾
1200	do........	75¾	1200	do........	75¾
100	do........b3.	75¾	400	do........c.	75¾
100	Western Union..	75¾	200	St. Paul P....	57
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.s3.	98¾	500	Ohio & Miss......	46
200	Erie Railway......	51¾	200	do........	45½
500	do........b3.	51¾	100	do........b3.	46
200	do........	51¾	100	do........s3.	45½
100	do........c.	51¾	100	C., C. & I. C. R....	37
100	Lake Shore R....	92¾	100	do........	37
100	do........c.	92¾	100	do........	37
100	Union Pacific.b3.	37	200	do........	36¾

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$6,000	Tenn. 6s, old....	73¾	100	Pac. M. S. Co..b.c.	75¾
20,000	do........	73¾	400	do........	75¾
4,000	do........	73¾	400	do........	75¾
1,000	Georgia 7s.....	90	300	do........	75¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	94½	500	do........	76
1,000	Erie R. 4th.....	98¾	400	do........	75¾
500	Lake S. Div. bds.	97	100	do........b3.	75¾
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	102¾	100	do........	75¾
4,000	do........	102¾	200	do........	75¾
1,000	U. Pac. R. R. 1st.	89½	300	do........	75¾
1,000	do........	90	1000	do........	76
1,000	do........	90	200	do........	75¾
1,000	U. Pac. 7s. L. G.	81½	200	do........	75¾
1,000	U. Pac. Inc. In.	87¾	1200	do........	75¾
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	85	400	do........	75¾
1,000	N. Y. So. 1st....	70¾	400	do........b4.	75¾
1,000	Cleve. & P. 4th.	84	400	do........	75¾
1,000	M. & St. P. s. 1st.	110	400	do........	75¾
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	92¾	600	do........	75¾
1,000	Mil. & St. Paul, Iowa Division.	88	400	do........	76
1,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	100	400	do........s3.	75¾
20,000	B. H. & E. 1st. s60	42	400	do........	75¾
10,000	do........s3.	43	200	do........c.	76
1,000	B. Ft. W. & C. 3d.	100	100	do........	75¾
10,000	W. U. Tel. 7s....	97	300	do........	75¾
2,000	Gt. West. 2d.....	90	200	do........s3.	75¾
10	Manufs. & M. Bk.	101	100	do........b5.	75¾
20	Continental Bk..	91½	10	Adams Express....	95
10	Bk. of Com'w'th..	85	10	do........	95
36	Irving Bank.....	125	200	Am. M. Un. Ex..	74
100	Cen. Nat. Bank..	100	30	do........	74
15	Gold Ex. Bank..	110	300	N. Y. C. & H....b3.	98¾
10	Bank of N. Am...	102¾	5	do........	98
100	Wes. U. Tel..b. c.	75¾	300	do....bet. call.	98¾
100	Mariposa Min. Co.	1½	400	Tol., W. & W..b.c.	76
100	Consol. Coal.....	44	44	Panama Railroad.	123
400	Quicksilver M.b.c.	43½	200	do....bet. call.	122¾
100	United States Ex..	84½	200	Cleve. & Pitts G'd.	91½
100	Erie Railway.....	51¾	50	do..bet. call.	91¾
100	do..bet. call.	51¾	100	Chic. & N. W..b.c.	75¾
400	do........s3.	51¾	600	do........s3.	75¾
700	do........	51¾	100	N. J. Central R....	105¾
1700	do........	51¾	50	do........	105¾
200	do........	51¾	200	Chic. & R. I. b.c. s3.	112½
600	do........	51½	300	do........s3.	112½
200	do........	51½	300	do........	112½
500	L. S. & M. So. R..	92¾	500	do........	112¼
5	do........	93	600	Bos. H. & E....b. c.	7¾
55	do........	92¾	100	Mil. & St. P....b. c.	56¼
100	do........b. c. s3.	92¾	100	Del., L. & W. R..	104¾
100	do........c.	92¾	100	St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.	71¾
500	do........	92¾	100	C., C. & I. C. b.c. s3.	36¾
100	do........s3.	92¾	100	do........	36¾
100	do........b3.	92¾	200	do........	36¾
1000	U. Pac. R. b.c. s3.	37¾	100	do........	36¾
200	do........	37¾	100	Miss., K. & T. b. c.	42¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.115¾		$1,500 U. S. 10-40 C....	113
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.116		10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....	114¾
500 do........	116	10,000 do........	114¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.116			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

300	Western Union...	75¾	200	Lake Shore.......s3.	92¾
100	do........b3.	75¾	600	do........	92¾
200	do........s60.	75	100	Union Pacific....	37¾
100	do........	75¾	300	North-western....	75¾
1000	Quicksilver.....	42¾	200	do........	75¾
600	Pacific Mail....s3.	75¾	100	do........s3.	75¾
100	do........s10.	75¾	100	do........	75¾
200	do........	75¾	1200	do........	75¾
200	Erie Railway...b3.	51¾	100	Ohio & Miss......	45¾
1400	do........	51¾	500	C., C. & I. C......	36¾
200	do........	51¾	100	do........	36¾
300	do........s3.	51¾	100	do........s.	36¾
200	do........	51¾			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000	Tenn. 6s, old....	73¾	1900	Erie R.....b. c. s3.	51¾
10,000	Va. 6s, Cons.....	51	600	do........	51¾
1,500	do........	50½	500	do........s30.	50¾
1,000	Missouri 6s....	94½	100	do........	51¾
1,000	Un. Pacific 1st..	89½	100	do........	51¾
1,000	Un. Pac. 10s Inc.	87¾	700	do........	51½
5	Ninth Nat. Bank..	110	4100	do........	51
200	West. Un. Tel..b3.	75¾	100	do........	51¾
100	do...b. c. s60.	75	200	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	92¾
700	do........b3.	75¾	100	do........	92¾
100	Quick. Mining...	42¾	200	Union Pacific b. c.	37¾
200	Cons. Coal of Md..	44	300	do........s3.	37¾
200	do..bet. call..	44	300	do........	37¾
5	Am. Merch. U. Ex.	74¾	300	Chi. & N. W. b. c. s3.	75¾
200	Pac. M. S. S. Co. s3.	75¾	1400	do........	75¾
300	do....b. c. s3.	76¾	100	do........	75¾
100	do........	76¾	1800	do........	75¾
400	do........b3.	76¾	10	C., C., Cin. & Ind..	91½
200	do........	76¾	400	Chi. & R. I.....b. c.	112¼
300	do........s3.	76¾	100	Bost. H. & E. b. c.	7¾
700	do........b3.	76¾	100	M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. b3.	79¾
1000	do........	76¾	100	Ohio & Miss...b. c.	45¾
200	do........b3.	76¾	70	Morris & Essex....	93
400	do........	76¾	100	Han. & St. Jo. b. c.	52¾
200	do........	76¾	100	C., C. & I. C. b. c. b3.	36¾
500	Panama..bet. call	122	300	do........	36¾
100	N. Y. C. & H. R. b3.	98¾	100	do........	36¾
100	do........	98¾	100	do........s3.	36¾
10	do........	98¾	100	do........	36¾
100	do....b. c. s3.	98¾	500	do........	36¾
100	do........	98¾	400	do........	36¾
100	do........	98¾	200	do........b3.	36¾
200	Harlem R.......b3.	120	300	do........	36¾
100	do........	120¾			

WEDNESDAY, July 31—P. M.

The enormous subscriptions reported for the French Loan—almost fourteen times the amount needed—have had the effect of imparting a better tone to the foreign markets for United States Bonds. Some further advance was made in the issues current in London, with a reaction following, the final quotations being on a level with yesterday's best.

The market for Foreign Exchange was weakened by the foreign reports, and also by the rates for use of Gold, the price for sixty-day bills being now as much as 1¼ ₩ cent. Prime bills sold at 109½ for sixty days' sight, and 110½ on demand, with more offering. We hear of nothing done in Cable transfers, but they are offered at 110 7-16.

Gold was taken in hand by the clique today, and put up from 114¾@115¼, and the advanced quotations, 115¼@115¼, held good at the close. Loans were renewed free of interest, but new business was done at 1 and 2 ₩ cent. interest for carrying. Today's steamers took out $500,000 Gold Coin, which is to be regarded as an operation in the interest of higher Gold, since the rates of Exchange will not allow it to be considered as commercial. The same applies to engagements of $800,000 Gold Coin reported for tomorrow. The shipment of silver today was $808,672.

Higher prices all round were made for the Public Funds, the advance being a quarter to a half ₩ cent. The sales included Sixes of 1881 at 115¾, large parcels of 1870s at 116, the 1868s at 116, Ten-Forties at 113¼ and New Fives at 114, Currency Sixes were up one-eighth, selling at 114½@¾. The Sub-Treasury received offers of $4,811,100 Five-Twenties, at prices from 114.38 to 115.26 and interest. The purchases of the Department were $1,000,000, from 114.38 to 114.75.

The stock market was dull and slightly weaker. The general list has declined about a quarter ₩ cent.; sales of New-York Central at 98¾@¾@¾@¾; Lake Shore, 92¾@¾; Rock Island, 112¼@¾@¾; St. Paul, 57@56¾; Wabash, 76; Ohio, 46@45¾; Union Pacific, 38@37¾, and Western Union Telegraph at 75¾. Erie declined one cent, from 51¾ to 50¾@50¾, in harmony with a decline to 40 in London, about the lowest, if we remember rightly, since the high prices of the great English movement after the revolution of the Spring. North-western declined to 75¾, against 75¾ at the close of yesterday's business. St. Paul Preferred was steady, with a sale at 79¾. Pacific Mail alone showed strength and a fair degree of activity after a decline in the early part of the day. The sales, after 76¾ as yesterday's last, were at 75¾@75¾@75¾@76, from which it took a fresh start to 76¾, and went back to 76¾ at the close, so that the net result of the day shows neither loss nor gain. Panama sold as high as 123¾, then down to 122; advanced again to 123, which was the last price paid.

The investment stocks were dull and steady; State Bonds similarly, except for a small advance in Tennessees to 73¾ paid and bid; and Pacific Railroad First Mortgages were a quarter better—102¾ for Centrals, 89¾@90 for Union Gold Bonds.

Money rose from 3 ₩ cent. to 5 in the afternoon, apparently from temporary causes, nothing showing that the condition of the loan market has undergone any alteration.

After the Second Board of the Exchange, the following quotations were made, as against the last figures of Tuesday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 31.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s........	113¾	114
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov..	116¼	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.	115¾	116
American Gold..............	114¾	115¼
Bills on London, 60 days.....	109½	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson....	98¾	98¾
Chicago and Rock Island....	112¾	112¼
North-western Common.......	75¾	75¾
Pacific Mail................	76¾	76¾
St. Paul Preferred..........	79¾	79¾
St. Paul Common.............	57¾	56¾
Ohio and Mississippi........	46	45¾
Western Union Telegraph....	75¾	75
Erie........................	51¾	50¾
Union Pacific...............	37¾	37¾
Lake Shore..................	92¾	92¾
C., C. and Indiana Central...	36¾	36¾
Missouri, Kansas and Texas..	42¾	42¾

At the close of the Exchange, at 4 P. M. the market was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

Gold receipts.................	$315,000 47
Gold payments.................	229,267 51
Gold balance..................	41,055,528 51
Currency receipts.............	426,647 11
Currency payments.............	3,043,287 60
Currency balance..............	8,982,083 20
Customs.......................	304,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81.....	116	5-20 coup., R. iss., '68..	115¾
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81.....	118¾	5-20 registered, '67.....	115¾
5-20 registered, '62.....	115¾	5-20 coupon, '67.......	116
5-20 coupon, '62........	115¾	5-20 coupon, '68.......	116
5-20 registered, '64.....	115¾	10-40 registered.......	112¾
5-20 coupon, '64........	115¾	10-40 coupon...........	113¾
5-20 registered, '65.....	116	5s coupon, '81.........	113¾
5-20 coupon, '65........	116¾	6s currency............	114¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......	94	Chic. & N. W. 1st......	100¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est..	90	Iowa Midland 1st, 8s...	105¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrn.	90	Han. & St. Jo. L. G....	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	100	Han. & St. Jo. Conv....	93¾
N. Y. C. 7s, Conv., '76.	100	Del., Lack. & W. 2d....	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76..	100	Tol. & W. 1st, Ext'd...	99¾
Erie 1st, Extended.....	102¾	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	94
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.......	102¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d.........	94¾
Erie 4th, 7s, '80......	98	Tol. & Wab. Con. Conv...	92
Erie 5th, 7s, '88......	98	Great Western 2d, '93...	90
Long Dock bds.........	95	Galena & Chic. Ext'd....	102
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	98	N. J. Cen. 1st, new....	107
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..	105	N. J. Southern 1st, 7s..	70
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75.....	101¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st.	105
Harlem 1st, 7s.........	101¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d..	99¾
Albany & Susq. 2d......	93¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d 7s, Eq.	101
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82..	117	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F...	95
Mich. So. 7s, 2d.......	99	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d.....	101
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7s.	103¾	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.....	97
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.....	101	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th....	92¾
Cleve. & Tol. New bds..	98	Chicago & Alton 1st....	103¾
C. P'ville & A. New b...	97¾	Ohio & Miss. Con.......	90
Detroit, Mon. & Tol....	100	Dub. & Sioux City 1st..	92
Buff. & Erie New bds...	97¾	St. L. & Iron M. 1st....	100
Lake Shore Div. bds....	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st, 8s.	108¾
L. Shore Con. R. bds...	100¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10.	95
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo...	99¾	Mil. & St. Paul 1st....	92
Cen. Pacific Gold bds...	102	Mil. & St. P. Iowa Div..	87¾
Union Pacific 1st bds...	89¾	Joliet & Chicago 1st....	104
Union Pacific L. G. 7s..	81¾	Col., Ch. & Ind. C. 1st..	92¾
Union Pac. Inc. 10s....	87¾	Col., Ch. & Ind. C. 2d..	80
Illinois Cen. 7s, '75...	104	Tol., Peo. & War., W. D.	92
Alton & T. H. 1st......	102	Tol., P. & W., Bur. D...	93
Alton & T. H. 2d, Pref.	92	Tol., P. & W. Con. 7s...	85¾
Alton & T. H. 2d, Inc...	82	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s....	92¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F.....	102	Bos., H. & E. 1st, 7s...	42¾
Chic. & N. W. Con. bds.	97¾		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 31.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old............	97	
City 6s, New............	101¾	101¾
Camden and Amboy........	126¾	126¾
Pennsylvania Central.....	59	59¾
Reading.................	117¾	117¾
Lehigh Valley...........	59¾	59¾
Catawissa Preferred......	45	45¾
Philadelphia and Erie....	27¾	27¾
Northern Central........	39¾	39¾
Lehigh Navigation.......	42¾	43¾
Lehigh Gold Loan........	90	90¾

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January........	$33,407,174	June........	$30,600,882
February.......	38,022,442	July 6.......	6,085,229
March..........	36,227,076	July 13......	6,[illegible]
April..........	46,280,219	July 20......	7,321,203
May............	43,633,317	July 27......	8,586,391

Total since Jan. 1............	$[illegible]
Same time last year...........	124,964,194
Increase since last year......	$[illegible]

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January........	$18,361,096	June........	$20,007,530
February.......	17,615,029	July 2.......	4,472,957
March..........	16,530,019	July 10......	2,966,512
April..........	17,932,734	July 17......	4,212,437
May............	15,886,947	July 24......	4,274,968

Total since Jan. 1............	$124,194,730
Same time last year...........	127,612,342
Decrease since Jan. 1.........	$3,417,600
Gold, July 27, 1872...........	114¾ ₩ cent.
Gold, July 29, 1871...........	112¾ ₩ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January........	$1,540,862	June........	$12,523,202
February.......	972,857	July 6.......	2,[illegible]
March..........	2,713,604	July 13......	4,852,584
April..........	3,[illegible]	July 20......	4,[illegible]
May............	14,880,668	July 27......	4,376,713

Total since Jan. 1............	$52,[illegible]
Same time last year...........	50,[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1.........	$1,746,[illegible]

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company for the third week in July were:

1872..........................	$42,630 60
1871..........................	32,[illegible]
Increase......................	$11,[illegible]

And from Jan. 1 to July 22:

1872..........................	$1,198,118 34
1871..........................	[illegible]
Increase......................	$[illegible]

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending July 31, 1872:

Deposits of gold—		
Foreign coins.....................	$12,000	
Foreign bullion...................	12,000	
United States bullion.............	890,000—	$914,000
Deposits of silver, including purchases—		
Foreign coins.....................	5,000	
Foreign bullion...................	50,000	
United States bullion, (contained in gold)........	9,000	
United States bullion, (Lake Superior)........	233,000	
United States bullion, (Nevada)....	37,000	
United States bullion, (Colorado)..	27,000	
United States bullion, (Nebraska)..	10,000	
United States bullion, (Montana)...	12,000—	306,000
Total.............................		$1,220,000
Total deposits, payable in bars....		$1,100,000
Total deposits, payable in coins...		120,000
Total deposits....................		$1,220,000
Gold bars stamped.................		602,[illegible]
Silver bars stamped...............		181,707
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage........		126,[illegible]

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

June 30, 1872, by balance....		$35,[illegible] 37
Receipts during the month—		
On account of Customs....	$7,602,315 78	
On account of Gold Notes..	4,[illegible]	
On account of Internal Revenue....	[illegible] 31	
On account of Post-Office Department....	[illegible] 97	
On account of Transfers....	17,196,987 03	
On account of Patent Fees..	3,[illegible] 15	
On account of Miscellaneous....	2,[illegible] 21	
On account of Disbursing Accounts....	13,329,689 51	
On account of Assay Office..	312,[illegible] 13	
On account of Interest Accounts, viz.—		
In Coin....	17,129,676 77	
In Currency....	1,[illegible] 60—	$97,[illegible] 61
Total....		$131,[illegible] 10
Payments—		
Treasury Drafts....	$1,051,683 32	
Post-office Drafts....	768,063 20	
Disbursing Accounts....	10,319,[illegible] 06	
Assay-office....	161,061 [illegible]	
Interest Accounts, viz.—		
In Coin....	16,951,486 27	
In Currency....	1,372,499 [illegible]—	80,[illegible] 30
Balance....		$50,979,527 79
Balance to credit Treasurer United States....	$31,361,075 32	
Balance to credit Disbursing Accounts....	17,167,054 01	
Balance to credit Assay Office....	2,[illegible] 36	
Balance to credit Interest Accounts, viz.—		
In Coin....	[illegible] 30	
In Currency....	24,[illegible] 60—	$0,979,[illegible] 79
Receipts for Customs in the month of July, 1872....		7,[illegible] 78
Receipts for Customs in the month of July, 1871....		12,[illegible] 17
Decrease, 1872....		$4,[illegible] 39

The coupons and interest on Registered Bonds, due Aug. 15, of First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, will be paid by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $4,062,332.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ INVESTING MONEY.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, through its Financial Agents, offers for sale its First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds. They fall due in 30 years, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, payable semi-annually, are exempt from U. S. tax to the holder, and are secured by first and only mortgage on

1. The Railroad, its Right of Way, Franchise, Rolling Stock, and other property.

2. Its Traffic or Net Earnings.

3. A Government Grant of Land, averaging, on completion of the Road, about 23,000 acres per mile of track.

The Road follows what is known as the Valley Route to the Pacific, flanked most of the way by an excellent country, and is assured in advance of a vast and profitable traffic which already awaits its completion. The work of construction is steadily and satisfactorily progressing; the settlement of the adjacent country and the building of towns keep pace with the advance of the road; a large body of the Company's lands is already in market, and the proceeds of sales will constitute a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Company's Bonds, which are convertible at 1.10 into the Company's Lands at market prices.

Believing that these Bonds, both in point of safety and profitableness, constitute such a security as judicious investors can approve, we recommend them to the public. Government Bonds and all marketable securities are received in exchange at current quotations without cost to the investor.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington,
Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities, at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

The New Tariff—Letters from Acting Secretary Richardson.

The following letters have been received by prominent importers and Collector Arthur from Acting Secretary Richardson:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 30, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter of the 29th inst., I have to inform you that goods on shipboard in the harbor, on the 1st of August, of which no entry is made prior to that time, will not be entitled to the reduction of duty provided for by the act of June 6, 1872. The eighth section of that act requires that the goods shall be in public store or bonded warehouse in order to come within its provisions, and the act otherwise is only applicable to goods imported on and after the 1st of August. Goods of which warehouse entry has been made, although not actually placed in bonded warehouse on or before that date, will be considered constructively in warehouse, and entitled to the benefit of said act, provided a warehouse on land to which the goods are to be sent is designated in the permit. I am very respectfully,

JOHN F. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SIR: In the act of June 6, '72, Argol Dust is placed on the free list. Doubts having arisen as to the character of the article which should be entitled to free duty under this designation, I have to report that before liquidating any duty of this character you refer the matter to the Department so that a decision may be made thereon, with such information as you may be able to furnish. I am, very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary.

Punishing Witnesses Instead of the Accused.

Anthony Bock, George Gutlender, Frederick Nagler and John Kristys were brought before Judge Pratt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and their discharge, with or without bail, moved for. Mr. Hummel, who appeared for the prisoners, represented to the Court that they had been in the House of Detention since the 1st of July last, as witnesses in a simple assault and battery case, while the principal had been out on bail. Judge Pratt ordered their discharge upon giving bonds in $100 each.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.......	31	Oil-cake, pkgs.....	300
Bees-wax, pkgs....	2	Oil, Lard, bbls....	16
Copper, bbls......	38	Moss, bales.......	155
Cotton, bales.....	265	Spirits Turp., bbls.	268
Eggs, bbls........	[illegible]	Rosin, bbls.......	1,000
Flour, bbls.......	10,042	Pea-nuts, bags....	9
Meal, bbls........	1,500	Beef, pkgs........	100
Meal, bags........	133	Pork, pkgs........	50
Wheat, bushels....	31,117	Cut-meats, pkgs...	450
Corn, bushels.....	55,850	Lard, tcs.........	210
Oats, bushels.....	27,212	Lard, kegs........	300
Malt, bushels.....	650	Stearine, pkgs....	150
Peas, bushels.....	500	Cheese, pkgs......	13,144
Beans, bushels....	73	Butter, pkgs......	2,965
Flaxseed, bags....	84	Tallow, pkgs......	85
Oat-meal, bbls....	400	Spelter, pieces...	685
Hemp, bales.......	40	Silver Ore, sacks.	136
Hops, bales.......	14	Tobacco, hhds.....	750
Hides, bales......	80	Tobacco, pkgs.....	700
Hides, No.........	812	Whisky, bbls......	512
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	8	Rice, pkgs........	69
Leather, sides....	1,526	Wool, bales.......	788

BRICKS—There has been a fair business reported within the range of previous quotations, including Common Pale at $4 50@$5 50; North River Hard, $7 25@$9 50; Jersey, $7@$8; Croton, $15@$18; Philadelphia Fronts, $35@$40, ₩ thousand.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal today 100,000 tons were disposed of at a shade lower prices, including 10,000 tons Lump at $3 32½@$3 35; 15,000 tons Steam-boat at $3 25@$3 27½; 18,000 tons Grate at $3 42½@$3 45; 15,000 tons Egg at $3 40@$3 50; 27,000 tons Stove at $3 85@$3 95, and 27,000 tons Chestnut at $3 42½@$3 47½ ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been firm and in good request, with sales reported here of 2,800 bags by the Idalia, 3,297 bags by the Leavens, 1,500 bags by the South America and 400 bags by the Stockton, on private terms. Other kinds have been in moderate demand, and held with confidence; sales, 1,000 bags Java on private terms.

COTTON—There has been an active inquiry noted for early delivery, chiefly for export and spinning purposes, at, however, a further reduction of ⅛c. on other than good Middling, which remains as before quoted; sales, 5,855 bales, including 3,173 bales to shippers and 2,682 bales to spinners. For forward delivery there has been a fair trade reported, opening at a reduction of ⅛c. ₩ lb., but closing about as on yesterday, with sales of 19,250 bales (4,000 bales last evening and 15,250 bales today) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for August, 300 bales at 20 5-16c., 300 bales at 20¼c., September, 100 bales at 20½c., 300 bales at 20 3-16c., 1,400 at 20⅛c.; October, 300 bales at 19 7-16c., 800 bales at 19½c.; November, 200 bales at 18 9-16c., 400 bales at 18½c.; December, 100 bales at 18 7-16c. And today, for August, 400 bales at 20 1-16c., 700 bales at 20c., 300 bales at 20⅛c., 800 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 20¼c., 600 bales at 20 1-16c., 200 bales at 20⅛c.; September, 50 bales at 20⅛c., 900 bales at 20 1-16c., 1,300 bales at 20c., 800 bales at 19 15-16c., 1,200 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 20 1-16c., 1,700 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 20 1-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20¼c.; October, 100 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19 1-16c., 100 bales at 19c., 1,700 bales at 19⅛c.; November, 200 bales at 18⅝c., 500 bales at 18¾, 1,700 bales at 18½c., 500 bales at 18 7-16c., 100 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18 7-16c., 200 bales at 18⅝c.; December, 1,500 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18 5-16c., 200 bales at 18⅜c., exchanged, 100 bales August for 100 bales September, even; 1-16c. paid to exchange 400 bales December for 400 bales November. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries as officially reported on the Bulletin, were as follows: August, 20.27c.; September, 20.18c.; October, 19.22c.; November, 18.59c.; December, 18.46c. The receipts at this port today were 258 bales, including 97 bales from Savannah, 58 bales from Charleston, 5 bales from Norfolk, 108 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 437 bales, and thus far this week 1,620 bales, against 2,321 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,672,313 bales, against 3,933,230 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary..........	16	16	16	16
Good Ordinary.....	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Low Middling......	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Middling..........	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Good Middling.....	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾

EGGS—Holders are generally quite confident in their views, claiming extreme rates on desirable lots of fresh receipts, thus tending to check operations, though the demand is fair. We quote the range from 21c.@23c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main call having been for fresh lots of State, which have been quoted at 22c.@23c.; Western at from 21c.@22c., and Jersey at 23c.@24c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The dealings in State and Western Flour have been fair in amount at generally firm prices, with desirable grades of Minnesota which have been in most favor with home buyers, quoted decidedly stronger, and at the close buoyant as to values, on restricted offerings. Sales have been made since our last of 13,750 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 85; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 40@$6 90; very good to fancy at $6 90@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 [illegible]; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 60@$7 15 ₩ bbl.; Minnesota Extras at $7 25@$8 75, and other trade and family extras at full rates.

Southern Flour has been steady and moderately sought after; sales have been reported since our last of 1,470 bbls. at $6 70@$9 50 for very inferior to very good, and $9 50@$12 75 for very good to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Canada Flour has been dull and nominal at $6 85@$9 75. Rye Flour has been in demand and steady at from $4@$5 ₩ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. chiefly at $4 75@$5 ₩ bbl. Corn-meal has been less active at from $3 10@$3 65 for White and Yellow Western; $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; sales, 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Spring Wheat have shown rather more steadiness as to values on lighter offerings of stock, with a moderate inquiry noted, chiefly from shippers. Winter Wheat has been quiet at about previous figures; sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels, at $1 50 for No. 2 Milwaukee spring; $1 46 for No. 2 New Western do. afloat; $1 40 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in small lots, with this price bid for fall boat-loads; $1 62 for White Canada, in bond, for export; $1 60@$1 70 for Red Amber Western, (Winter,) in store and afloat, and $1 70@$1 80 for White State and Western.... Corn has been offered less freely and quoted rather firmer, on a fairly active movement, mostly in the better grades of Mixed Western, for export. White and Yellow Corn has been in light supply and demand, at about former quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 207,000 bushels at 58½c.@61½c. for poor to choice steamer grades of New Mixed Western, chiefly 60c.@61c. for good to prime steamer, afloat, and 62c.@63c. for ordinary to strictly prime sailing-vessel grades, chiefly at 62½c.@63½c. for strictly prime samples; 63c.@63½c. for high Mixed and Yellow Western; 68c.@70c. for White Western, and 55c.@58c. for damaged.... For forward delivery, holders have been asking rates which buyers have been unwilling to pay, thus impeding negotiations. No important movements transpired.... Western Rye has been in fair request and decidedly firmer for full lots of prime, with sales reported of 8,000 bushels prime at 75c., afloat, and 1,000 bushels, in store, at 71c. .... Nothing really new in Barley or Barley-malt.... Oats have been moderately sought after at firm prices for Mixed, and higher rates for prime to choice White. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,500 bushels at [illegible] for Mixed Western, afloat, 41½c., for do. in store; 46c.@48c.@50c. for ordinary to prime and extra choice White Western, 46c.@48c. for Mixed State, and 50c. for very choice White State.

HEMP—Further sales of 1,000 bales Jute Butts, deliverable after Aug. 1, were reported at 2¾c. currency, ₩ lb. Market otherwise unchanged.

HIDES—Have been in light demand on the previous nominal basis as to prices.

HOPS—There has been a light trade reported within the previous range. Holders have been reserved in their offering of stock. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 25c.@45c.@55c.@75c., the latter for extra choice; crop of 1870 at 10c.@25c., with fancy lots quoted up to 40c.@50c.; older growths at 5c.@15c. Foreign at 55c.@75c.

LATHS—Eastern continue in fair request at $2 40@$2 50 ₩ 1,000.

LIME—Rockland has been in fair demand and steady, with Common quoted at $1 25, and Lump at $1 75 ₩ bbl.

LEATHER—A restricted business has been reported in most descriptions, with but little alteration as to values. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Middle, 25c.@26c.; Light, 27c.@27½c.; California, Heavy, 27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 28½c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Middle, 24½c.@25c.; Light, 25c.@25½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22c.@23c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@20c.; Rough, 29c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@[illegible]; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 38c.@45c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 33c.@36c.

LUMBER—The home call for stock has been fair at generally steady rates. The export movement has been slow. The arrivals of Spruce have been liberal, giving the advantage in this instance to buyers who have not been operating with much freedom. We quote: Southern Pine, $35@$45; White Pine Box Boards, $21@$23; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $22@$24; Clear Pine, $50@$70; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $40@$50; Cherry Boards and Planks, $70@$80; Oak and Ash, $38@$50; Maple and Birch, $25@$40; Black Walnut, $80@$125; Eastern Spruce, $15@$18; Shingles, $2@$6.

MOLASSES—The demand for foreign has been somewhat weaker at about previous rates for really desirable stock; 350 hhds. Barbados sold at 38c. ₩ gallon. Of New-Orleans, 30 bbls. were sold at 80c., an extreme rate for fancy quality.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been about steady, on a moderate movement, with sales reported of 200 bbls. Common at $3 25; 120 bbls. Strained at $3 30; 2,500 bbls. do., from yard, at $3 35; and 550 bbls. Pale at $4 50@$6 50 ₩ 280 lbs. Tar has been quiet at about former rates; 150 bbls. Wilmington sold at $3 50 ₩ bbl.... City Pitch has been purchased to the extent of 150 bbls. at $3 50 ₩ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine quiet and depressed, with sales of 125 bbls. at 52c.@52c., closing at 52c.@52½c.; 70 bbls. do., in small lots, part shipping, at 53c. ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Business in the local market has been on a very moderate scale, since the great fire, and values have been somewhat irregular.... Crude has been quiet at 11¼c., in bulk; sales 500 bbls.... Refined has been quite moderately sought after, with sales reported of 500 bbls. for early delivery, at 22½c., and 4,000 bbls. (old contracts,) part at 22¼c. At Philadelphia, 4,000 bbls. were sold for prompt delivery at 21¼c.@21½c. ₩ gallon.... Market otherwise dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull, and somewhat nominal as to values. Sales have been reported of only small lots at $13 50@$13 62½ for new Western Mess; $13 for old do.; $12 50 for New Western Prime Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime ₩ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been very limited, with Western Mess, seller August, quoted irregularly at $13 50@$13 60, with sales reported of 250 bbls. at the inside price.... City dressed Hogs have been in request and quoted up to 6¾c.@7c. ₩ lb. Cut-meats continue in light supply and good request at from 6½c.@8c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 5½c.@6¾c. for shoulders; 7c.@7¾c. for Bellies, ₩ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 250 pkgs. within the range. Also, 30,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 7c. ₩ lb.... Bacon has been quiet, in the absence of supplies, with holders claiming very full rates for lots to arrive, checking negotiations. Sales have been reported of 40 boxes Long Clear at 7½c., which rate was freely bid, with 8c. asked; 50 boxes Short Rib at 7½c., and 20,000 lbs. do., in bulk, at 7½c.... Strictly prime old Western Lard has been held with more confidence and has been in more request. New Western and City in fair demand and firm. Sales have been reported of 1,500 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, chiefly at 9⅛c. for new Western Steam; 8¾c.@9c. for prime old do.; 9⅛c. for extra choice do., (a Maine brand,) for export, 8¾c. for prime City Steam and Kettle-rendered, 9¼c. for good do., and 9c.@9¼c. for No. 1. For forward delivery, the inquiry has been fairly active at steadier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,250 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller August, at 9⅛c.@9¼c., closing at about 9¼c., and 750 tcs. seller September at 9⅜c.; also, 1,250 tcs. Refined at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ₩ lb.... Beef products have been quiet within the previous range of from $7@$8 50 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 200 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $12@$18 for prime Mess; $20@$22 for India Mess ₩ tierce.... Beef Hams inactive at $22@$24 50 as the extremes.... Butter has been comparatively tame within the former range; desirable lots not offered very freely.... Cheese has been held with increasing confidence, in view of the favorable foreign reports, on a fair demand for stock, mostly from shippers. We quote: Butter within the range of from 15c.@27c. for inferior to choice State; 27½c.@30c. for fancy lots do., and 16c.@17c. for Western; 17½c.@23c. for selections of do.; Grease Butter, 7½c.@8½c. ₩ lb., and Cheese within the range of 7c.@11½c. for poor to fine, and 11½c.@12½c. for small lots of fancy Factory; 8½c.@11½c. for common to very choice Dairy, and 3c.@6c. for Skimmed ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Further sales of 5,000 bags Calcutta Linseed were made at $2 20, gold, from store; market unchanged.

SKINS—The trade in most kinds has been limited, but values have not varied materially. We quote: Honduras Deer, 52½c.; Guatemala, 50c.; Chagres, 57½c.; Campeachy, 50c.; Sisal, 52c.; San Juan, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 51c.; Porto Cabello, 50c.; Ango tura, 37c.@38c.; Para, 52c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@45c., currency ₩ lb.; Tampico Goat, 51c.; Matamoras, 53c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 52c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 45c.@50c.; Bogota, 45c.@47½c.; Cape, 33c.@38c.; Maura, each, 55c.; Patna, 45c.; East India Tanned Goat, 50c.@60c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been inactive, but quoted firm, since our last. Refiners have been operating with reserve. Desirable samples have been offered with less freedom at the ruling figures, which show no change from previous quotations. There has been a limited call noted for trade stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 265 hhds., including, late yesterday, 143 hhds. inferior to fair refining Cuba at 7½c.@8¾c., and 104 hhds. Centrifugal at 10c.@10½c.; and, today, 68 hhds. good refining Porto Rico at 8⅝c., and 10 hhds. clarified Cuba at 9¾c. ₩ lb. Refined quoted as in our last, and a moderate movement.

SPICES—The chief call for stock has been in a jobbing way, since our last, with prices generally quoted strong and buoyant, including No. 1 Nutmegs at 98c.@97½c.; Mace, $1 12½@$1 20; Cassia, 28c.@28¼c.; White Pepper, 35c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@17½c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c.; Pimento at 12½c.; Cloves, 21c.@21½c., gold, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in fair demand at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 237,000 lbs. at 8⅝c.@8¾c., for poor to very choice, chiefly at 8⅝c. for prime samples.

WHISKY—Has been very dull, but quoted steady, at 94c. ₩ gallon; sales 20 bbls.

WOOL—Domestic has been offered sparingly at the nominal ruling figures, and has been inactive. Foreign has been in liberal supply and moderate request within the previous range. Of the movements of Wool in July, Messrs. Kitching Bros. remark thus: "Our last report was dated as last. During the first part of the month there was but little inquiry for Wool; we have, however, to note an improved demand within the past ten days, with more business doing. The reduction of 10 ₩ cent. in the duty on Wool takes effect Aug. 1. Although the abatement in the duty has in most instances entered into the terms of late transactions, there are some importers who have declined offering their Wool until it could be passed under the lower rates. The indications now are that we shall see a better business for the coming month than we have had for some time past. Domestic Clip-Growers have been obliged to yield, and are now more disposed to meet the views of buyers. The clip has commenced to move, but the receipts are still light, and its market value can hardly be said to be fully established. Our quotations for some qualities are yet nominal. Spring California has been arriving freely, but few transactions have as yet taken place. The Fall Clip has been in moderate request at the present low rates. In Texas Wools we note sales of from 200 to 300 bales within our quotations. There is a large stock of these Wools on the market. Foreign Clothing Wools—During the first part of the month but little attention was paid to these Wools. The firmer tone of the English market and the approaching reduction of duty had the effect to stimulate manufacturers to make offers, and for the last fortnight quite an active business has resulted. We estimate the sales here and in Boston to be 1,830 bales of Mestizo, 2,800 bales of Cape and 4,000 bales of Australian—reducing the stock to 27,800 bales. Foreign Carpet Wools—There has been an improved demand during the month, and sales have been made of about 800 bales Montevideo Criolla; 1,100 bales of Syrian, Smyrna, Russian and East India; also of about 300 bales of Mexican, Nolia, &c., all within range of our quotations. We estimate the stock here and in Boston to be 9,400 bales. At the Liverpool sales of East India, which opened on 23d inst., better prices were being obtained. Sheepskins—The demand has been fair, and sales of about 60 bales have been made during the month. We estimate the stock here and in Boston at 2,200 bales; and, as no important supplies can come forward for some months, holders are more firm in their views."

	Cents ₩ lb.
No. 1 to XXX Fleece..............	58@73
No. 2 Fleece.....................	58@62
Unwashed Fleece..................	30@38
Combing..........................	65@75
Texas, coarse to extra fine......	25@50
Santa Fé, White Fleece...........	30@42
Santa Fé, Black Fleece...........	25@31
California, Spring Clip..........	30@50
California, Fall Clip and Lambs..	24@33
Super to Extra Pulled............	50@62
No. 1 Pulled.....................	50@60
Western Pulled...................	40@55
Southern Pulled..................	40@50
California Pulled................	25@35
Buenos Ayres, Unwashed...........	29@38
Rio Grande, (gold)...............	22@34
Cape.............................	30@42
Imported Sheepskins, ₩ lb........	25@40

FREIGHTS—Berth freights show but little activity, yet rates are essentially unaltered. The demand for accommodations is mostly from Grain, Cotton and Provision shippers. The chartering movement is on a restricted scale. Vessels for the Grain trade are in most request, and rates are quoted about steady. Vessels for the Petroleum trade are in less urgent demand at the ruling figures.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include, by sail, part of a boat-load of Grain, to complete cargo, at 8½d. for Corn, and 9d. for Wheat, ₩ bushel; and, by steam, 800 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ₩ lb.; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 35s.; 3,200 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; 350 bbls. Resin, at 4s.; 400 bags Ore, and 75 bbls. Oil on private terms. Also, the British steam-ship Hipparchus, 1,251 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For London, by sail, 1,650 bushels Wheat, at 10d. ₩ bushel; 50 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 30s.... For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn at 9d. ₩ bushel.... For Bristol, by sail, 100 hhds. Tallow at 35s.... For Cork and orders, the British steam-ship Bothnia, 845 tons, net, hence, with about 7,000 quarters Grain at 7s. 9d., or if direct, 7s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 356 tons, hence, with 2,500 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 7s. 6d., or if direct at 7s. 3d.; a British bark, — tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 7s. afloat, to the United Kingdom; a Norwegian bark, 420 tons, hence, with 3,200 quarters do. at 7s. 9d., if direct, at 7s. 3d. ₩ quarter; an Austrian brig, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,800 quarters do., and an Italian brig, 390 tons, (also to arrive,) with about 2,700 quarters do., on private terms.... For Havre, Bremen or Antwerp, a British bark, 610 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 6d.; another, 629 tons, (to arrive from London,) with about 4,300 bbls. do., from do., same rate.... For the Continent, a British bark (now at Boston,) with 5,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d., with privilege of the Baltic at 7s. 3d.; another, (now to arrive from Rotterdam,) with about 5,000 do., from do., at 6s. ₩ bbl. .... For Antwerp, by sail, 500 tcs. Lard at 40s.@42s. 6d. ₩ ton.... For Bremen, by steam, 19,500 boxes Cheese, 150 bbls. Syrup, 25 boxes Bacon and 600 pkgs. Merchandise on private terms; and 1,750 pkgs. Tobacco at 25s. ₩ hhd., $1 ₩ bale, and 35s. ₩ case.... For Hamburg, by steam, 1,850 tcs. Lard, 150 hhds. Tallow, and 100 boxes Bacon at 30s.; 925 pkgs. Tobacco, 1,800 boxes Extract Logwood and Dyewood, 800 boxes Cheese, and 2,200 pkgs. Merchandise on private terms; and 1,450 bbls. Resin at 3s.; a Swedish schooner, 194 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 250 tcs. Lard at 40s. and 300 hhds. Tallow at 42s. 6d. ₩ ton; also, a Dutch brig, 181 tons, placed on the berth, for general cargo.... For a Swedish port direct, a Norwegian bark, 446 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 6s. 10½d. or 7s. 1½d., according to lay days.... Three or four other Petroleum, and one or two Grain negotiations were pending, but not definitely closed, up to a late hour. .... The British brig, 335 tons, reported in our last, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, gets 7s. 6d. ₩ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1872.

The sales in horned Cattle on this forenoon were quite unimportant. Milch Cows sold slowly from $50@$85 ₩ head; poor quality from $40@$55 ₩ head; fair quality, with a few nice Cows, from $60@$80 ₩ head. Veals firm, 8c.@9½c. ₩ lb.; grass Calves slow from $7@$10 ₩ head. Sheep firm and firm from 5½c.@7c. ₩ lb. Lambs continue rather dull from 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs nominal from 4¾c.@5c. ₩ lb., with one car-load of rough State Hogs sold at $4 93¾ ₩ cwt. City Dressed from 6½c.@6¾c. ₩ lb.; light Pigs, 7c. ₩ lb.; trade active.

SALES.

At Weehawken Yards C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood, 68 Steers, Texans, grazed in Illinois, at 11½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Held on sale, 50 Steers, native Illinois.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, on Monday afternoon and Tuesday forenoon, T. Lerch sold 184 Sheep, weight 14,710 lbs., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 405 Sheep, weight 32,[illegible] lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 422 Sheep, weight 35,080 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 15 Sheep, weight 1,400 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; foregoing stock all from Ohio; 400 Canada Lambs, weight 28,140 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 61 Lambs, weight 3,800 lbs., at 10c. ₩ lb.; 15 Lambs, weight 970 lbs., at 10½c. ₩ lb.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, J. Kirby sold 2 Veals, weight 308 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 100 Sheep, weight 8,450 lbs., on private terms; 21 Lambs, weight 1,365 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 37 Lambs, weight 2,330 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 109 Sheep, weight 9,075 lbs., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.; 50 Lambs, weight ₩ head 57 lbs., at 10¾c. ₩ lb.; 55 Lambs, weight ₩ head 61 lbs., at 10½c. ₩ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 1 Veal, weight 110 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 5 Veals, weight 865 lbs., at 9½c. ₩ lb.; 28 Veals, weight 3,920 lbs., at 9¾c. ₩ lb.; 7 Calves at $7 ₩ head, 14 Calves at $5 50 ₩ head, 17 Calves at $6 ₩ head, 9 Calves at $9 ₩ head, 28 Calves for $165; 50 Sheep, weight 10,220 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 2 Sheep, weight 225 lbs., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 4 Sheep, 510 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 432 Canada Lambs, weight 25,040 lbs., at 10c. ₩ lb.; 90 Lambs, weight 5,230 lbs., at 10½c. ₩ lb.; 336 Lambs, weight 6,[illegible] lbs., at 10¾c. ₩ lb.; 100 Lambs, weight 5,780 lbs., at 9¾c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 30, 1872: 1,[illegible] head of horned Cattle, 6,486 Sheep and Lambs, 1 Cow, 221 Veals, 10,[illegible] Hogs, 110 Horses; all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City; the Sheep, Lambs, Veals and Hogs consigned to Fortieth-street Hog Yards, the Horses to dealers.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending July 31, 1872: 31,800 Hogs, 12,512 Sheep and Lambs, 333 Veals. Fresh arrivals for yesterday and today at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards: 1,371 Sheep and Lambs, 315 Veals, 68 Cows, 11 Bulls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31.—Lake Imports—Flour, 2,699 bbls.; Wheat, 31,400 bushels; Corn, 244,[illegible] bushels; Oats, 221,774 bushels; Barley, 22,793 bushels; Rye, 14,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 7,800 bushels; Corn, 164,842 bushels; Oats, 42,757 bushels. Rail Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 4,300 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 32,864 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11¾c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7¼c., to New-York. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7@$7 25; Bakers', $7 75@$8; Amber, $8 25@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull, nominally $1 50 for Milwaukee No. 1 Spring; $1 35 for Chicago No. 2 Spring; $1 56 for White Winter; $1 60 for Red Winter. Corn dull; sales, 25,000 bushels No. 2 at 50c. Oats quiet; sales, 10,500 bushels No. 2 Western at 35½c.; small lots at 36c. Barley-malt unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 31.—Flour active and steady; sales, 3,000 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce and the market better; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55. Corn firm; sales, 6,500 bushels at 57c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 38c. for Illinois and 40c. for Ohio. Corn-meal—$1 45 for bolted; $1 40 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $18; Middlings, $20 ₩ ton. Highwines, 92c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 58c.; to New-York, 53c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by Lake—13,900 bushels Wheat, 550,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—5,600 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats, 1,800,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; closed quiet, but firm; No. 1 Spring, $1 33½, cash; $1 31½@$1 31¾, August; $1 31¾, September; No. 1 Spring, $1 32@$1 33; No. 3 Spring, $1 18@$1 18. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 41½c.@42c., regular; 42½c., fresh, cash; 42½c., August; 43½c., September; Rejected sold at 38½c.@39c. Oats firm at a slight decline; No. 2, 27c., cash; 26¾c., August. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 60½c. Barley dull and nominal. Whisky firm at 89½c. Pork dull, unsettled and lower; early sales, cash or August, $14, but at the close an offer was made to sell at $12 50 to parties wanting to ship, and round lots in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville or Milwaukee at $13 25. Lard dull and lower; Winter offered at 8½c.; Summer Steam at 8c. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders sold at 5⅛c.; Short Rib Middles quoted at 7¼c.@7⅜c. Bacon—Demand light; holders firm; prices unchanged; no sales. Lake Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 7¼c.; Wheat, to Buffalo, 8c.; to Kingston, 13c., on Corn. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 168,000 bushels Corn; 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 159,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 held firmly at $37 50. Clover-seed dull. Flaxseed, $1 80@$1 85 for new. Timothy held at $3 50@$3 75. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$8 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 50@$9; high grades, $9 25@$10. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 60@$1 65 for new, $1 50 for old; Amber, $1 75; White, $1 85@$1 90. Rye—Western is quoted at 80c. Corn in fair demand; Yellow, 64c.; Mixed Western, 60c.@61c. Oats dull; White, 48c.@49c.; Mixed, 39½c. Coffee firmer. Sugar dull. Molasses—Sales 375 hhds. Sagua at 31c. ₩ gallon. Provisions more active. Hams, in pickle, 14c.@14½c.; sugar-cured, plain and canvassed, 14½c.@17c. Salted Shoulders, 6½c.@7c.; smoked, do., 7¾c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 13¼c.; Refined, 21¾c. Whisky firm at 93c.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm; No. 1, $1 39; No. 2, $1 25¼. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 42½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 27½c. Rye—Demand light; holders firm; No. 1, 59c. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall, 55c. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 12c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—Flour active and firm. Wheat higher for new; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 39. Old—None offered. Corn steady at 50c. Oats quiet at 36c. Petroleum—Crude firm at 10½c.@11c. for car lots; 21¼c.@22c. for trade lots.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 31.—Cotton a shade lower; some sales; Low Middling, 19½c.@20c.; net receipts, 28 bales; gross, 28 bales; sales, 138 bales; stock, 3,[illegible] bales.

GALVESTON, July 31.—Cotton unchanged; Good Ordinary, 19½c.@20c.; net receipts, 9 bales; stock, 346 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 31—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾@92⅞ for both money and account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 91¾; 10-40s, 90.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and the account. American Securities unchanged.

PARIS, July 31.—Rentes opened at 55f. 45c. and closed at 55f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, July 31, 10½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Midland Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is flat; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Provisions—Bacon, 37s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Cheese, 56s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 37s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

Evening.—Bacon, 33s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Pratt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Calendar called at 12 M. 124, Conner et al. vs. Batty et al.; 125, Behrens et al. vs. Clarke.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 31.

By Judge Pratt.

Wyckoff vs. Patterson; motion denied, no costs.

In the matter of John Dunn, a lunatic; order granted.

Bach vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company; order for examination dismissed, without costs.

Hodes vs. Hodes; decree granted.

Wagner vs. Hart; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Jousan vs. Jousan; decree granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 31.

By Judge Monell.

Rachael Simmons vs. Wolf Simmons; reference granted.

Christian Trefy vs. Louisa Trefy; reference granted.

Lillie M. Mullins vs. Robert F. Mullins; decree of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 31.

By Judge Larremore.

Arauzo vs. Lopez; order settled.

The Archer & Pancoast Manufacturing Company vs. Thomas; sale set aside on payment of Sheriff's fees.

Henry vs. Fowler; ordered that the Comptroller pay $400, in his hands, due by defendant to plaintiff's attorney, to be applied on plaintiff's payment.

Giese vs. Madden; injunction during pendency of action granted.

Dornauer vs. Catherwood; order granted.

Campbell vs. Goetz; default and judgment thereon as against defendant Goetz opened and vacated, and said defendant allowed to come in and defend.

Grech vs. Smith; order settled.

Kiernan vs. Bauer, &c.; order continuing injunction.

Beman vs. Samuelson; motion for reference denied, with $10 costs to defendant.

Harrison vs. Harrison; action discontinued, without further costs by either party against the other.

Barnstorf vs. Hooker; plaintiff to file security for costs within two days after service of order on plaintiff's attorney, and give due notice to defendant; all proceedings to be stayed until such security and notice be given, and until justification of the sureties, if excepted to; defendant to recover $10, costs of this motion.

Lubay vs. Smith; plaintiff to recover from the defendant the damages sustained on account of the action; that damages be assessed by jury, and a writ of inquiry issued to the Sheriff of the County.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

In Common Pleas Chambers, Judge Larremore presiding, all ex parte business will be taken up immediately at 10½ o'clock, the hour of opening the Court.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

I. LOVE AND VALOR.

By TOM HOOD. Twenty-first volume in Osgood's Library of Novels. 8vo. Paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1 25.

Mr. Hood provides himself with three heroes, one of whom has two love-affairs, so that he has plenty of love to talk of; two of them fight in the Indian war, while the third takes orders at home, and shows the highest valor of the three in managing a neglected parish under an ill-conditioned squire. Mr. Hood has made an entertaining novel out of these materials.

II. THE VIRGINIANS.

By W. M. THACKERAY. Kensington Edition. Illustrated. 1 vol., 8vo, $2.

The fifth volume of this new edition of the great novelist's writings. To include his Novels and Miscellanies, newly arranged in twelve elegant, large-type, tastefully-bound volumes. The most desirable library edition of Thackeray.

For sale by all book-sellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s Publications.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements for $275 cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS!
OFFERED BY
CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

Some excellent square and upright pianos to from hire as good as new, and all the better for use, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. A superb $1,000 upright grand for $650. Some rosewood squares made by Bradbury, Steinway, Worcester, Bacon & Raven, &c., $250, $175, $125, $100. A rose-wood seven-octave, carved, with stool, for sale at a special low figure, on account of owner leaving the City. A French rose-wood upright, $175.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 138 4th-av.)

AT HAINES BROS., NO. 27 UNION-square.—Those desiring a first-class piano should not purchase before calling at our sales-rooms. Elegant pianos, unrivalled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented.

N. B.—A few pianos in from rent will be sold as great bargains.

AN ELEGANT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEwood piano, nearly new, rich tone and finish, at a bargain for cash, at the TURKISH carriage establishment, No. 530 6th-av., near 40th-st.

PIANOS.—THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS of various makers in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY OF GENERAL BUSIness knowledge and moderate capital to invest services and money in a strictly legitimate and lucrative business; full explanations and satisfactory exchange of references; an unusual opportunity for a gentleman, satisfied with steady returns without risk; no effective competition in the United States. Call on or address R. E. ROBERTS & CO., 18 Wall-st.

WANTED—A HIGHLY-EDUCATED LADY or gentleman with $2,000, to open a first-class boarding-school in a village near the Hudson River and within sixty miles of New-York. Advertiser will furnish building and grounds. Address R. K., Box No. 134 Times Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 2, and No. 48 6th-av.—Advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. The same bought and sold. A. LINDO, formerly with Hoyman Leopold.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 12th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROBIN HOOD—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE—The Vokes Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ONE WIFE—Charlotte Thompson and Company.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SUBURBAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

The organ of the Tammany candidate tries to make itself believe that the Greeley-Carmichael-Seymour intrigue has "vanished like the baseless fabric of a vision." Hardly. There is this slight residuum left, independent of all affidavits and infirmities of memory: HORACE GREELEY *was* negotiating with prominent Democrats regarding a nomination for the Presidency as early as last Fall. He *did* write five letters to CARMICHAEL, of Unadilla, at this time, and it is safe to assume that they were not all filled with references to Chief-Justice CHASE. If they were, nothing can be easier than to prove it, by publishing them. As to the pensioning of rebel soldiers, CARMICHAEL certainly believed that Mr. GREELEY was of the same way of thinking as himself on this subject. If the Tammany candidate said nothing to create such an impression, let him come squarely out, and say so. He has put himself to the trouble of giving a categorical denial to charges of much less importance. While the editor of the *Tribune* was engaged in truck and dicker with Democrats, the publisher of that paper was sending round a circular soliciting Republican aid to increase the circulation of his paper for the following reason:

> "*If you think, with us, that an increased circulation of the Tribune will conduce to the election of the Republican candidate for President, we shall be glad to have you comply with our request at an early day.*"

It was stated to have been a part of the agreement between Mr. GREELEY and his Democratic backers that the tone of the *Tribune* would be changed after the 1st of January. It was so changed, even to the wording of its prospectus. Was the knowledge of this fact, before it occurred, another fiction of CARMICHAEL's imagination?

A good deal of administrative bungling, which means wasted money and frequent litigation, might have been saved had the carrying out of local enterprises been uniformly discussed in the spirit with which Controller GREEN yesterday canvassed the plans of the Department of Docks in regard to the water front around the upper part of the island. This Department, which is specially patronized by the *Herald*, seems to be disposed to act up to that paper's favorite maxim of setting to work in entire disregard of "legitimate expense," as well as of statutory limitations. Tammany legislation was specially distinguished for this, that it conferred the most extensive powers in the vaguest possible manner, and with the most absolute disregard of all legislation that had preceded it. The very indeterminate functions intrusted to the Dock Commission afford a fair sample of this, and that body, in proposing plans subversive of the powers intrusted to other Departments, seems perfectly disposed to prove itself worthy of the organization that called it into being.

Two cases in the *Tribune's* list of defaulters passed by our correspondent with general remark because he could discover nothing about them, are so directly in point, as showing, to say the least, the culpable heedlessness of the *Tribune's* charges, that they are worthy of particular notice. These are Mr. E. D. OGDEN and Mr. HUGH M. MENRICK, of the New-York Custom-house, removed for receiving fees for conferring favors on outside parties, which were not mentioned in their certified accounts. Now, in the first place, both these persons, according to the *Tribune's* admission, were removed on the discovery of their irregularity. In the next, Mr. OGDEN was appointed, not under Gen. GRANT, or Mr. JOHNSON, or Mr. LINCOLN, but under a Democratic Administration nearly thirty years ago! There was no defaulting in the case, and the irregularity charged was such as had been the constant practice for more than a generation, if not longer. But mark: in 1870, soon after the Administration passed into Gen. GRANT's hands, these practices being brought to light, they are at once condemned, and a conspicuous example was instantly made, and Mr. OGDEN was removed. And such is the evidence of laxity on the part of the Administration! As to the other case, nothing is known of it in the best informed quarters. All which the *Tribune* might have known had it desired to publish the truth instead of slanders.

Yesterday's subscriptions to the Children's Fund amount to $386 65. It is very gratifying to observe that our subscription list continues to be swelled by contributions from people of all ranks and conditions. Bankers, brokers and merchants; bank clerks, store clerks, artisans, guests at summer resorts; Sunday-school children; the families of the rich, and the families of those who have but little superfluity; mothers, daughters, and maiden ladies—all may be found in the long list of subscribers to the fund. We accept this fact, not only as approval of the most unmistakable kind of the way in which the money is being spent, but as a proof of how universal is the sentiment of compassion and benevolence among the young and the old, the rich as well as the relatively poor. We can find use for more money yet, and our readers may trust us to give them due notice when we think there has been enough subscribed.

Shall the Government be Republican or Democratic?

Mr. SUMNER, in his insidious letter to his colored fellow-citizens, declares that he has not gone over to the Democratic Party. He is very earnest upon this point, and, not satisfied with speaking strongly upon it once, he breaks into passionate iteration, and, like Peter upon a like occasion, he almost begins to curse and to swear in support of his assertion. The spectacle is instructive. Why is it that CHARLES SUMNER, of all men, finds it necessary to protest so strongly that he is a Republican? Because he declares that he will support Mr. GREELEY for President. But why should any man for that reason feel compelled to such a frantic profession of Republican faith? Till lately, ever since the formation of the Republican Party, HORACE GREELEY has been the able editor of one of the leading Republican journals—a journal which sometimes arrogated to itself the position of a Pope in Republicanism, and would undertake to excommunicate those who did not conform to its peculiar standard. What has HORACE GREELEY done that CHARLES SUMNER cannot say that he will vote for him without supposing that that simple fact is an imputation upon his faithfulness to the political principles he has maintained so long and so stoutly, if not always so wisely? The answer is plainly this. Mr. GREELEY has abandoned the Republican Party and the principles of that party totally and forever. The Presidency has been held up to him, and to get it he has turned his back upon his life.

All this our readers knew before; but it is well to put the situation sharply and clearly before our eyes, and consider it without mitigation in its naked hideousness. Mr. GREELEY's importance as a candidate for the Presidency is owing entirely to his nomination by the Democrats at Baltimore. As the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention only, his position would be merely one that would make him an object of pity. That Convention was a ridiculous failure. It did not do what it was meant to do, and it did just that which it was not meant to do; and great thereat were the grief and the groaning of those by whom it was set on foot. But the Democratic Party, in its desperate struggle for existence, going down as it felt itself, for the third and last time, clutched at this straw, sweeping past it on a political eddy, and now it means, if it can, to live, and to swim forward on the tide that leads to fortune. Mr. SUMNER says: "My vote will be given for HORACE GREELEY; but in giving it I do not go to the Democratic Party, nor am I any less a Republican;" and elsewhere in his letter he speaks of "the adhesion of the Democratic Party" to Republican principles, and says that the election of Mr. GREELEY "will be the inauguration of Republican principles under the safeguard of a Republican President and Republican Vice-President, with Democrats as avowed supporters." CHARLES SUMNER would be glad of the reputation of much learning; has much learning made him mad, that he can be deliberately guilty of such an absurd assertion? He cannot well be ignorant of the position deliberately taken upon this point, before the date of his letter, by the leading Democratic paper of the country—the *World*. We cite it for his benefit and that of all other Republicans, since he will insist so strongly that even yet he also is a Republican: "The question now is between GRANT and a Republican Administration, and GREELEY, with a Democratic Administration, a Democratic Cabinet, a Democratic Congress and Democratic State Governments." That is the entertainment to which the Baltimore Convention bids so egregious a Republican as Mr. SUMNER; that is the "adhesion of the Democratic Party" to Republican principles of which he makes his empty boast.

Mr. SUMNER's letter has some value, in that it thus puts before the country, clearly and in a way that admits of no shuffling or shirking, the naked issue of this contest. It is the question, Shall the Republican Party be put out of the way, killed outright next November, and be as much a thing of the past as the Egyptian King that once lay in the great Pyramid? The Democrats say yes; and by their nomination of Mr. GREELEY they have taken the surest, indeed for them them the only means of accomplishing that end. But what say the Republicans? What say the men who have had control of the country since 1860, and who have it now in their control absolutely? Are they tired of this party, sick of its success, and blind to the benefits it has conferred upon the Union? It has preserved that Union, has made it powerful and its name glorious throughout the world. Do they think that Republican principles and policy are no longer needed for the preservation of what has been attained—the development and perfection of the noble germs which it has ingrafted upon the Constitution? It is generally believed that only those who plant can rear effectually; that none will watch so faithfully as they who won. Do the Republicans believe that the time has come to deliver the control of the Union into the hands of those who only a few years ago were its implacable enemies? It has thus far been found that the conquered have the longest memories. Do the Republicans believe that because they are willing to forget the past, the men who made it necessary for the Union's sake to sweep their land with the besom of destruction wrote their record of the time in water? If they do, if they wish to put the country in the hands of those who ten years ago, both North and South, were working against the party and the principles which have placed the Union where it is now, that is in the hands of a Democratic Cabinet, a Democratic Congress, and Democratic State Governments, then let them join themselves to Mr. SUMNER; for this is that adhesion to the Republican Party on which he plumes himself.

"Who is My Neighbor?"

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* makes the somewhat curious objection to the TIMES picnics that they have included too many of the juvenile "roughs" of the City. The argument by which this objection is sustained is briefly as follows: "There is a large number of vagabond boys growing up in New-York, who are practically outside of the pale of civilization. They are ignorant and filthy, addicted to lying and thieving, and will probably turn out to be the jail-birds of the coming generation. Leave them," says the *Post* correspondent, "where they are. If they won't attend school, don't try to reclaim them by a little kindness." This is not an unfair summary of the argument referred to, and stated in this way its absurdity is sufficiently manifest. It is just possible that the man who "went down from Jerusalem to Jericho" may not have been everything that could be desired in manners and morality. But we never heard that the Samaritan wayfarer took any pains to inquire into this subject before he "bound up his wounds, * * brought him to an inn, and took care of him." We believe that our subscribers had in their minds the Divine precept, "Go, and do thou likewise," when they furnished us with funds to give the poor and the neglected children of New-York City a day of healthy and hearty pleasure.

But suppose that we were expected to require of our little guests certain qualifications of a moral and educational nature, before admitting them to the hospitality provided by the subscribers to the fund. What possibility would there be of applying at sight, any test which should exclude juvenile "roughs" from these picnics? It is easy to distinguish the poor and the neglected; in what mold their manners and their morals have been cast, it is only possible to find out by experience. Then, after a youngster has been convicted, say of fibbing or of pocketing a ball, shall we straightway stop his lemonade and refuse him further sandwiches? With a thousand empty little stomachs to fill, are our representatives to play the part of judges and moral teachers into the bargain? It were as reasonable to expect them to wash all the dirty faces and patch all the torn trousers that our young friends bring along with them. Who shall say that these little roughs must bear all the reproach of the moral impurities that cling to them? If they seem born to sin against society, has not society something to answer for in regard to its sins against them? And for the crimes of society, must not all of us, the correspondent of the *Post* included, render an answer?

Briefly, then, we have taken and shall continue to take on our excursions into the country, all the juvenile waifs of this great City, on whom Christian men and women must inevitably take compassion. We shall not ask, like the *Post's* correspondent, whether they are Irish or German or American, nor shall we ask whether they are well-behaved and attend school. That would be to imitate the priest and the Levite, while the task committed to us is to imitate "Him that showed mercy" to a natural enemy, without question and without grudging. We shall see that these children, be they "roughs" or otherwise, are, while under our care, well tended and hospitably treated. We shall see, moreover, that in return for this, they comply with certain general rules of good behavior, and the utmost that can be done will, as heretofore, be tried, to check improprieties of speech and conduct. But we are not sanguine enough to suppose that his first experience of disinterested kindness will melt the heart of a child reared amid poverty and sin to spontaneous gratitude, though we do believe that like other bread that has been cast upon the waters, it shall, in some sort, be found again after many days.

To those who, like the correspondent of the *Post*, object to the application of money to procure enjoyment for City Arabs, we would point out that there is another department of this charity to which no such objections can apply. We have in every section of the City, messengers of mercy to the sick and dying children of the poor. Physicians have assured us that but for the timely assistance rendered by the subscribers to the Children's Fund, the lives of many little children would inevitably have been lost. Will any one ask the missionaries, the physicians and the Christian men and women who aid us in this work to pause and reflect whether these lives are worth saving before stretching out to them the helping hand of charity? We think not. And while, therefore, inviting all to watch attentively how the money is laid out, we trust that we shall be expected to consult, in its distribution, but one instinct—that of human brotherhood, and but one rule—that of the good Samaritan.

An Illusion Dispelled.

For more than thirty years, it was supposed that Mr. GREELEY edited the *Tribune*, and exercised full control over its columns. It was universally regarded as his mouthpiece on all topics of public interest; and to say "the *Tribune* says so and so," was considered equivalent to quoting from Mr. GREELEY. Friends and foes always regarded the man and the paper as one and inseparable. The public ignored the existence and labors of his subordinates. It was known, in a general way, that the *Tribune* had a "managing editor," and that certain writers were employed upon its columns; but no one cared to know their names, whence they came, how long they tarried, or whither flitted. The *Tribune* was never quoted to show what were the opinions of Mr. DANA, Mr. GAY, or Mr. YOUNG. They came and went; but still Mr. GREELEY was the *Tribune*, and the *Tribune* was Mr. GREELEY.

But it seems we have been the victims of a strange illusion. If we are to believe the *Tribune* of to-day, that paper has been Mr. GREELEY's worst enemy in the past. Its columns have teemed with misrepresentations of his political opinions. It has made him responsible for things his soul abhorred; and so far from being a citadel of strength in time of conflict, it is the very arsenal whence his enemies procure their most effective weapons. These are hard lines, indeed. We fancy that even Mr. GREELEY must squirm to see himself represented as an imbecile who could not control his own paper. It is not to be wondered at that he should leave to his lieutenant the disagreeable task of defending him against himself, by repudiating the responsibility and the position which were supposed to belong to him. This must be very disheartening to people who have built their faith in his administrative capacities on his management of the *Tribune*.

But Mr. GREELEY cannot be suffered to escape so easily from editorial responsibility. The public is justified in holding him to account for the opinions of the *Tribune*. His plea will not stand a moment's examination. When Fagin was lying in prison, charged with complicity in the murder of poor Nancy, we are told he deafened his jailors with his screaming of, "Bill did it! Bill did it!" But the law held him guilty, and he swung for the crime. Mr. GREELEY may likewise attempt to divert public attention from his own responsibility by shouting "DANA did it!" or "GAY did it!" or "YOUNG did it!" But the public is too shrewd to be deceived by so shallow a pretense. The accomplished Professor of Journalism who now edits the *Tribune* frequently garnishes his editorials with illustrations from DICKENS. We freely present him with the foregoing appropriate parallel, of which he will see the full significance next November.

A New Experiment.

With the exception of Long Branch, which fashion has claimed as its own peculiar possession, the pleasure resorts in the vicinity of the City have fallen a prey to the rough. From Hoboken to Rockaway he is everywhere found, poisoning the air with bad tobacco, insulting women with his foul language, and preying upon the pockets of feeble or heedless men. On Sundays, especially, he gathers himself together on excursion trains and boats, and descends like a particularly unpleasant plague of Egypt upon the rural and sea-side retreats that are within his reach. He transforms them into noisy scenes of drunken riot, and makes miserable the orderly person who had fancied that he had found a quiet place in which to pass his holiday or his vacation week.

It is to the honor of the Methodists that they have discovered a plan of eliminating the rough from the sea-side landscape, and of strictly prohibiting his entrance into rural paradises. Within the last year or two, certain enterprising members of this sect have purchased large tracts of land in various localities near the sea or the Sound, and have laid them out in the form of attractive parks. These parks have been placed under the management of Methodist ministers, and assisted by special policemen of presumably Arminian views. Though the visitors who build cottages and pitch tents during the Summer in these parks are principally members of the Methodist Church, numbers of quiet and orderly people outside of that organization have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them to secure themselves against the intrusions of the rough, and have readily consented to endure the chronic camp-meeting aspect of the Methodist parks in view of the fact that within the gates they are sure to meet with none but orderly and quiet people.

Now it is hardly to be expected that enterprises of this sort can be managed without mistakes, or that the visitor will find no room to suggest improvement. It is undeniable that within this Methodist park there is a strictness of police regulations which must be rather annoying to the worldly-minded person. For example, the thoughtless visitor who might venture to engage in a rubber of whist upon his verandah would soon find himself and his household goods deposited upon the outer side of the park palings, while the reckless youth who might suggest the desirability of a Virginia reel would at once fall under the stern condemnation of the Arminian policemen. Of course, no wines or liquors are to be found within these parks, though the residents of one of the most important of them tell, with bated breath, of a bold, bad man who once brought a keg of lager beer successfully through the gates, with a view to its secret consumption, but whose subsequent fate, together with that of the beer, is wrapped in a mystery which the local police alone can dispel. Moreover, the perpetual singing of Methodist hymns, which resounds throughout the park during the evening, might fail to meet the views of the High Churchman or the severe Calvinist, while the camp-meeting, which is sure to be held at some time during the Summer, is not a festival which meets all tastes.

But on the other hand, the visitor is sure that his pocket will not be picked, that his wife and daughter will not be insulted, and that the spectacle of drunkenness and riot will not be presented, either on Sunday or any other day of the week. If there is a trifling excess of hymn-singing, there is on the other hand an entire absence of oaths and repulsive language. If there is no whist playing or dancing, neither is there any three-card monte nor any premeditated or impromptu pugilism. If wine is prohibited, drunkenness is also unknown. The rules may not all be wise, but they satisfy the majority of the visitors to the parks, and these have surely the right to make their own regulations.

To what extent the Methodist parks have been successful in a business point of view does not concern us. As a new experiment they are certainly interesting, and worthy of notice. They have demonstrated that it is possible for quiet people to visit the sea-shore or the suburban grove without the possibility of meeting the rough. The Methodists have led the way in this as they have in many other good works, and a further development of this new idea may yet be of great service to the people of this and other cities.

The Rebel Archives.

The Greeley organs are becoming greatly alarmed, as well they may, over the exposures of their candidate's folly and duplicity, as displayed in his famous peace negotiations with the rebels in 1864. Unable to defend their chief against the damaging proofs of his inexcusable weakness or guilt, afforded by these rebel documents, they all unite in vehemently attacking the source of the information, and the manner in which the facts have been permitted to see the light. They are greatly horrified at the expense that is to be entailed upon the Government by the purchase of these Confederate archives. "Seventy-five thousand dollars"—only think of it!—paid out of the Federal Treasury for a "mass of rubbish." Even the *Herald*, which did not regard the robbery of millions of dollars from the City Treasury by the Tammany Ring last Summer as of sufficient importance to apprise its readers of the facts, now professes to be shocked at the enormous sum of seventy-five thousand dollars expended by the Government for archives of untold historical value, and which would readily have commanded ten times that amount from any other Government similarly situated. No, "men and brethren" of the Liberal Press, it is not the cost of these documents that so exercises your economic souls, but the overwhelming proof which their contents afford of the utter unfitness of your candidate to hold any public position whatever, and least of all that of ruler of the nation he did his best to disgrace.

The attempt to make it appear that these archives were purchased by the Government, in order that they might be used against Mr. GREELEY in the campaign, is absurd. Their purchase was ordered by Congress and money was appropriated for that purpose before it was known what the contents of the documents would prove to be. Besides, if it were true, as the Greeley organs assert, that there is nothing new in the documents, what had Gen. GRANT or his friends to gain in the way of electioneering material by the purchase? The fact that the papers, now that their contents have become known, prove to be strong campaign documents against the "Liberal" candidate, is Mr. GREELEY's misfortune, and not the fault of the documents themselves, or of the Government that purchased them. They are open to the inspection of all parties, and if Mr. GREELEY's friends can find anything in them that tells against Gen. GRANT, they are at liberty to publish it to the world. The trouble with them is that while their candidate was hobnobbing with rebels on the Canadian frontier and elsewhere, trying to procure them passes to Washington and Richmond, and bothering the life out of President LINCOLN with his cowardly fears and his traitorous peace negotiations, Gen. GRANT was on the battle-field, dealing decisive blows to the rebellion, and bringing about the only peace that the loyal people could honorably accept—that of unconditional surrender of all traitors in arms.

It is hard, we admit, for Mr. GREELEY and his Presidential prospects that these positive proofs of his disloyalty, incompetency, and folly during the great crisis of his country's history should have been brought to light just at this time; but at the same time, it is due that the people should know the facts, and they may be esteemed fortunate in learning them in time. Mr. GREELEY is the last man who should complain of their being used against him while running for the Presidency; for the whole history of the disgraceful "peace" negotiations in which he was engaged shows that one of the main objects was to injure Mr. LINCOLN's chances of re-election, by falsely charging him with the responsibility of continuing the war, and Mr. GREELEY did his best to impose this falsehood and deception on the people, to the prejudice of Mr. LINCOLN.

Fat Boiling in the City.

The residents of the upper part of the City, particularly on the west side, are greatly and, we are bound to add justly, excited about the foul smells which are wafted into their houses, and render them almost unendurable. Those smells are admitted to proceed from fat boiling in some of its forms. There are, it is true, along the river heaps of manure and many other vile smelling nuisances, but from none of these are the odors widely diffused. They may extend a block or so, but that is all. We must not be, however, understood as intimating that this is any justification of their existence, but only as saying that they do not cause the odors which are exciting such wide-spread disgust. These odors are the peculiarly acrid, pungent ones which come from the boiling of fat in some of its forms. At the foot of Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and North River, are collected several of these fat-boiling establishments. There are three or four private concerns which render fat, and at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street is the "offal-boat," so-called, where are dressed and boiled all the dead animals found in the City, and all of the butchers' offal and refuse. As many as forty dead horses are frequently brought there in a day, and for several hours in the morning there is a string of vehicles waiting to deliver offal in various stages of foulness.

About 11 o'clock the vehicles have ceased, except those stragglers who bring dead horses through the day; the tanks are full, and the boat, which has been slowly getting up its fires under the tanks, steams up the river and remains cruising about till toward 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when it returns to Thirty-eighth-street. The theory of the persons employed is that the vile gases which are necessarily evolved in the rendering of such materials, are consumed by being subjected to a high degree of heat. That heat raised to eight hundred or a thousand degrees Fahrenheit will have this deodorizing effect upon these gases is, we believe, established. But it is one of the defects of this process of consuming the gases that if the fire is not adequate, or the pipes get out of order, the odors may pass into the chimney, and thus be widely diffused through the atmosphere, while they are imperceptible near at hand, and those engaged in the process are utterly ignorant of its temporary defect. That it is to this cause that the odors of which such complaint is made are to be chiefly ascribed we cannot positively assert, though we fear it is the case.

The dead animals and the offal of the City must, of course, be disposed of in some way. A few years since, they were accumulated at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street till a boat-load was obtained, and were then in theory conveyed to Barren Island, and there rendered. In fact, they were often thrown overboard in the harbor, and floated to the shore to annoy Staten Island and Kings County. We have no right thus to become a nuisance to our neighbors, and if there is no way except to render these substances on our own shores, we must submit to any annoyance which it may involve. But we are by no means certain that it is not possible to find a place for the rendering-boat at a distance from the City. If this were done, the Company would need to provide a second boat, and as they are well paid by the City, and find, moreover, a profitable market for their products, they can afford to do this. We cannot but believe, however, that it is possible for the Company to do their business in their present boat in a manner less offensive than at present. The plan of having the boat patrolled up and down the river is an utter absurdity. If the process used upon it were one by which the odors were strongest where the boiling is carried on, some palliation might be brought about by removing the boat to the middle of the river; but the effect of patrolling the river at present is simply to distribute the offensive odors more widely. We are assured, too, that if the Rendering Company were more scrupulously careful to refrain from opening their tanks until their contents had cooled off, much cause of offense would be avoided. To do this they would probably need additional tanks.

But besides the offal boat there are, as we have said, in the immediate vicinity several private establishments where fat is rendered. One or two of these claim to render nothing but absolutely fresh fat and lard, which evolves no odor, and in several visits we have found this claim sustained. Three of them claim that the processes used by them—which differ among themselves—prevent any offensive odor from arising. Our own observation convinces us that this is substantially true when they do their business carefully—in other words, that it is only when something is out of order with machinery or attendants that these works cause any offense. But we believe that one of these concerns is habitually careless, and another somewhat so. We have never seen the third when there was any just cause of complaint. All of them have this advantage, that they do not pass their odors into the chimney, and that the offense, when any exists, is first perceptible in the building itself.

We have stated the result of our examination thus in detail because we perceive that the Board of Health has for the fiftieth time appointed a Committee to examine the matter, and because we were struck on our last visit to the neighborhood by a suggestion made by the owner of one of the establishments we have referred to. That suggestion was that the Board of Health should appoint a competent man as inspector for each place, who should be paid by its owner, and that no rendering should be permitted to go on except when he was present. The plan has many obvious advantages, and it can do no harm to try it. If tried, it will surely relieve us of the evil which stinks to heaven, for if the proprietors are right as to the possibility of doing their business inoffensively, the presence of a competent officer will secure proper care at all times. If they are wrong, their last excuse for remaining will be gone, and their expressed willingness to remove in such case must be tested, and if they do not then remove the Board of Health will be sustained by the unanimous voice of the community in any steps it may take.

MINOR TOPICS.

A few days since the *Tribune* contained a harrowing story of some wicked boys in Wisconsin who had very improperly hung the great Wood-chopper and Mr. GRATZ BROWN in effigy. This reprehensible piece of boyish folly was indignantly characterized by the *Tribune* as a manifestation of "Administration venom," and it remarked that "the effigies were gotten up with great care to insure resemblance to the Liberal candidates, and were dressed in clothing that must have been procured at considerable cost." Now really the Professor ought to have reflected upon the absurdly contradictory character of this remark. Would any person, even a Wisconsin boy, be guilty of the folly of imagining that in order to make an effigy resemble Mr. Greeley it is necessary to dress it with "great care" and in costly garments? On the contrary, the most heedless of boys would have known that this would be precisely the way in which to avoid all possible resemblance between Mr. GREELEY and his effigy.

One DAVID CLARK writes a letter to a Liberal Kukiux paper in order to say that Gen. HOWARD told him that the President had requested the Secretary of War to so pack a Court-martial as to insure the dismissal of colored Cadet SMITH from West Point. "There can be no doubt," Mr. CLARK goes on to say, "that the Secretary of War did constitute this Court" with a view to SMITH's dismissal, for Gen. HOWARD was placed at its head, "so that, in case a majority of the Court should meet the expectations of the President, his name might add weight to the verdict." It was certainly an original way of injuring Cadet SMITH to place his most influential friend at the head of the Court-martial assembled to try him. If Gen. HOWARD's selection as President of the Court proved the President's hostility to Cadet SMITH, the fact that the Court failed to recommend SMITH's dismissal must be conclusive evidence that it was packed for conviction. At all events, this is the way in which Mr. DAVID CLARK and the *Tribune* are pleased to reason.

It is to be hoped that unfriendly critics on our manners avoid the Long Branch boats at this season of the year, inasmuch as passengers on those floating caravansaries are wondrously rich in the idiosyncrasies which make cultivated Americans blush for their countrymen. A large proportion of the lords of creation who infest these conveyances appear to be intent on studying their own comfort to the entire exclusion of that of their neighbors. Thus, while one or two persons may be seeking a seat, Mr. Aaron Bullion reposes his trunk on one, leans his arm on a second, and stops up the gangway by casting his elegant nether limbs, over which a passer-by has to climb, on a third, relieving his conversation, always on dollars and cents, by copious expectoration. To the decent-mannered of our countrymen and women a trip to Long Branch, especially on a Saturday afternoon, has become, in consequence of the behavior of well-dressed roughs, about as pleasant as an excursion to Margate in the Saturday's boat is to a refined Englishwoman. Strange that the Anglo-Saxon race, with all their good points, should have an innate and aggressive vulgarity beyond all others. We will just add, while on the subject of manners, that if gentlemen, far gone in their cups, could avoid the corridors of the hotels until midday, say, it would add to the charms of such resorts. That they should avoid them altogether is doubtless too much to expect.

That a Judge cannot be witness, and still less arbiter, in his own cause, is a cardinal principle of law. Yet, an English Judge found himself, not long since, placed by an odd chance in almost this identical position. Two intelligent rustics, drinking in a public house, fell into a warm discussion over the nature of the powers exercised by the Magistrate in question. One held that he was a Judge in "etiquette"—meaning equity. The other as stoutly affirmed he was—a sovereign being staked on the point. Decision was rendered in favor of the latter. To him, therefore, the stake-holder paid over the money, and was thereupon sued by the other disputant. The case came before the Judge himself for final arbitrament, and that functionary, with praiseworthy impartiality, gave sentence for the defendant, notwithstanding he had doubted his claim to be a Judge in "etiquette," or equity, which he really was. The matter therefore ended about as satisfactorily as any affair of the sort can be supposed to end. The winner kept the money, and the loser has the consolation of knowing he was right. But only fancy Judge BARNARD deciding on his title to be considered a Judge in "etiquette."

We have heard of no woman's rights advocates who take a more sensible and practical view of the question than the ladies of Carthage, Ill., whose exploits were alluded to in our columns on Monday. While Dr. MARY WALKER was claiming a museum for her precious attire from affected officials at Washington, and Mrs. CLAFLIN was rendering herself a butt for obscene commentary in New-York, the ladies of Carthage were doing sound service to the cause of decency and right. In days of yore, there went forth from their city the famous cry, "Carthage must be destroyed." Sixty ladies of modern Carthage recognized the fact that this cry would prove true of modern Carthage, unless they took in hand those who were undermining the morals of their city. Forthwith they went to the saloon-keepers, whose houses were ruining their husbands in health and money, and besought them to abandon their vile trade. To these entreaties the men turned a deaf ear, but the Committee of Sixty were equal to the occasion, and finding that remonstrance was vain, they marched on the dens and made a havoc such as the proprietors are not likely to recover from for many a day. The wives of drunken husbands were the appropriate [illegible] of "the movement."

THE BARNARD TRIAL.

Effect of His Actions on Pacific Railroad Stock.

Mr. Beach Accuses the Court of Injustice—Reply of the Judge—Course to be Adopted by the Defense.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—James Irving, Captain of the New-York detective force, was called this morning in relation to the alleged illegal discharge by Judge Barnard of certain persons charged with violation of the Registry laws. It appeared from the testimony that the prisoners were taken up to Judge Barnard's house on a writ of habeas corpus issued by him, returnable forthwith. They were left on the sidewalk while Irving and Mr. William F. Howe went in the house, the writ was given to a servant to take up-stairs to the Judge, and was brought down with a discharge on the back signed by Judge Barnard. The prisoners were then released.

United States Commissioner John I. Davenport testified that a Commissioner was appointed by Congress to investigate the election frauds of that year, and identified the copy of the original writ annexed to the testimony of Irving before the Assembly Committee as a true copy, except the names, which he could not swear to. No notice was given to the District-Attorney and no appearance was made by him, nor was any return made to the said writ; but it will be remembered that Judge Barnard was re-elected in the year mentioned, and as the discharged prisoners probably voted for him at that election at least once, no better reason need be given for their discharge by him. Several detectives were called who had been employed in 1869 to shadow Judge Barnard, and testify to his frequent interviews with Fisk.

DAMAGE TO THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Horace F. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was examined by Mr. Niles, and testified to his long connection with various railroad lines and acquaintance with the market values of railroad stock; the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific had reached 103 just before the issuing of the writs by Judge Barnard; soon after they were issued those securities fell to 70; in the opinion of the witness, the action of Judge Barnard caused a decline in the securities and embarrassment and inconvenience to the Company; the necessity of removing their offices to Boston and retaining them there also caused embarrassment and inconvenience to the Company; witness knew no more reputable men than those connected with the road at the time of these litigations. This last piece of evidence was objected to by Mr. Beach, but allowed on the ruling of the President, who thought that proof of Barnard's declaration that he had driven out one set of scoundrels, having been admitted, and there being evidence to show that it referred to this Corporation, this testimony was competent.

ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE IRRELEVANT EVIDENCE.

On cross-examination Mr. Beach proposed to introduce the subscription-list to show that Fisk owned stock in the Company, but Mr. Parsons objected that the evidence should be confined to what was done by Judge Barnard on the papers and facts before him. Mr. Beach insisted upon his right to go into the matters proposed in a speech which was in some measure a reflection upon the Court, for the manner in which the trial had been conducted, asserting that license had been allowed to the prosecution in the production of their proof, and that after permitting these harsh and unmerciful implications to be made upon his client, he had the right to contradict them. His remarks brought out an explanation from Judge Grover, who defined his position in earnest and vigorous language. He said the Court was not here to try the question whether this corporation, in refusing to award to Fisk the stock he claimed, was right or wrong. Such matters could throw no light upon the conduct of Judge Barnard, which is really the subject of inquiry here. Certain papers were presented to him, upon which certain very important orders were asked. He granted those orders, and the question is, whether in looking at those papers and at the facts known to him, he acted uprightly as a Judge, with the single purpose of promoting the ends of justice. If he failed to take into consideration the effect of his orders, he omitted one of the first and highest duties of a Judge, and this was the proper subject of inquiry here, not the reputation of directors nor the action of the Company with regard to Fisk. The President was of the opinion that the proposed proof was irrelevant to the question being submitted to the Court, which showed its usual inclination to support the opinions of the Chair. The offer was withdrawn before a full vote was taken.

CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

United States District-Attorney Noah Davis was called to show the character of the accused's decisions, and very unwillingly repeated a filthy story told him by Barnard in illustration of the way in which he, Barnard, got out of tight places. When Judge Davis finished, his evidence was finally stricken out as immaterial, though it appears, from conversation with several members since, that many voted as they did from a misunderstanding of the question before them. The prosecution, having thus exhausted their witnesses, were obliged to rest, but with the understanding that if certain persons, including Ex-Mayor Opdyke and Gen. F. C. Blair, should appear hereafter, they may be allowed to testify. It was intended to offer proof in support of the last article, which alleges among other things that the result of Judge Barnard's action has been to impair the public confidence in the Courts, and injure the material prosperity of the country. Chief-Judge Church, who was then in the chair, intimated that in his opinion the allegations in this article might more properly be considered fair deductions to be made by the Court from the proof already in, provided it should be found to sustain the other charges, than as the subject of evidence, and the Court sustained this view.

NATURE OF THE DEFENSE.

The prosecution may, therefore, be considered as closed, and the defendant's counsel will open their case to-morrow. What their line of defense will be can only be conjectured, but it is probable that they will try to show that the action of Judge Barnard was entirely proper in every case on the papers presented to him, and that as a judicial officer he had no discretionary power to act otherwise. In regard to the depreciation of certain securities which fell under the ban of his injunctions, they will probably attempt to prove that such depreciation was the result of newspaper articles, quarrels among the corporations themselves, and like causes. Further than this it is hardly worth while to anticipate. The accused's own misdeeds are the witnesses against him, and they are legion. The motives which prompted them have been made clear, and it is not possible that the light of truth which has been shed upon them can be obscured by any cloud of sophistry the defense may raise, however thick.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Semi-Annual Encampment of the State Posts at Utica—A Grant and Wilson Soldiers' and Sailors' Club Formed—The Veterans Pleasantly Entertained by Post Crocker.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 31.—The semi-annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic assembled at the Academy of Music here this morning at 11 o'clock. About 200 delegates were present, representing posts in all parts of the State. The citizens have made great preparations to entertain the visiting members. Many houses are handsomely decorated and many citizens throw open their houses for the accommodation of guests. All the hotels are full to overflowing, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails among the members. The procession was formed and marched to the hall, escorted by two full bands, one of which is composed entirely of members of Post Crocker, of this city. Gen. Henry A. Barnum, the Grand Commander, called the encampment to order, and Col. Thomas, Mayor of this city, made a very handsome speech, welcoming the members and tendering to the comrades the freedom and hospitalities of the city. A very fine Zouave company from Seneca Falls acted as escort to the procession. Post Crocker, of this place, is doing everything to entertain their guests in the best style possible.

The business of the encampment was mostly of a routine character, relating chiefly to the great charitable work the order has in charge. Reports to the Department head-quarters show that over $20,000 have been expended by the Grand Army of this State for charitable purposes during the past year. Among the delegates are the following well-known gentlemen: Gen. J. C. Robinson, Binghamton; Gen. J. A. Reynolds, Rochester; Gen. John E. Murray, Seneca Falls; Gen. C. D. McDougall, Auburn; Col. B. F. Morgan, New-York; Col. A. P. Ketcham, and Major Willard Bullard, New-York.

I have conversed with a great number of the delegates, and can only hear of two or three that do not vote as they fought. The indication is certain that the veterans are unanimous for Grant and Wilson.

The people here report more Democrats committed to Grant than Republicans to Greeley. The citizens of Auburn have tendered the old defenders a grand ball to-night, and as I write fair women and brave men are chasing happy hours with flying feet. To-morrow the citizens of Auburn, under the auspices of Post Crocker, take the delegates for a grand excursion on Owasco Lake. All anticipate a pleasant time, and will return to their homes highly pleased with their visit to the "loveliest village of the plain."

To-night an informal meeting of about 200 veterans from all sections of the State was held, and preliminary steps taken toward effecting a State organization of soldiers and sailors favorable to the election of Grant and Wilson. Temporary organization was effected with Gen. J. C. Robins, of Binghamton, as Chairman, Col. A. P. Ketcham as Recording Secretary, and Col. L. B. Dudley as Corresponding Secretary. The officers were directed to prepare and issue at once a call for a State Convention of veterans to be held at Utica, to consist of the same number of delegates as the Republican State Convention. The officers were also directed to call upon the soldiers and sailors in each Assembly District to organize at once and elect delegates to the Convention. This action is taken to insure a full attendance of New-York veterans at the Pittsburg Convention, and for the purpose of arousing the old feeling of patriotism and devotion to the country exhibited during the war, and which the veterans think important in the present campaign.

I am told that there is a campaign organization of veterans here numbering over 400 members, and the Mayor of the city assures me there is not a soldier in the city who will vote for Greeley. The Republicans hereabouts are sanguine that the electoral vote of New-York will be given to Grant and Wilson.

The organization formed to-night has no connection whatever with the Grand Army, but was effected here because the opportunity of so many veterans being present seemed to be a good one.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The New-York Tribune's "Comparative" List of Defaulters—How the Design of the Writer was Frustrated—Gov. Curtin to Take the Stump for Grant—Spotted Tail and His Band.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—It seems that the article in yesterday's TIMES, analyzing the *Tribune* list of defaulters, in the very beginning does injustice to the compiler of the list. This is to be regretted, and it is no more than right that the correction should be made. He says he did not call himself a correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, but of the Boston *Herald*, with which paper he has been connected, but is not now. Several persons who thought he claimed to be from the *Journal* must have been mistaken. He says that he conceived the idea that he would get up a comparative statement of defalcations, and if it proved favorable to Grant, he would sell it to a Grant paper, but if against Grant, then to some paper that would buy it. While making investigations to carry out that happy thought, he informed the *Tribune* of what he was doing, and made a speedy and it is to be hoped a profitable negotiation. Meantime that part of the scheme which proposed a comparative statement between this and other Administrations somehow dropped out, and as this paragraph is intended to do perfect justice to a young man who feels injured, it is fair to say that the *Tribune* probably did not take to the comparison kindly. This is strange, since it was just as easy to make the comparison unfavorable to Grant's Administration as to make the false showing that was made.

GOV. CURTIN FOR GRANT.

A private letter from a friend of Minister Curtin, dated at St. Petersburg, referring to Mr. Curtin's return to this country, says: "He may stay in England and Paris a few weeks before he returns to his old Pennsylvania to take the field most energetically for the President's re-election." Gov. Curtin, it thus appears, is certain to do some effective work for Grant before election, and will undoubtedly have great influence in deciding the Pennsylvania contest.

DEPARTURE OF SPOTTED TAIL.

The Indians who have been on a visit here said good-by to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior today. They go from here to Philadelphia and New-York. One of Spotted Tail's last request was that they might each have a little money to buy presents to take home to their families and children. They have made a good impression here, and on the whole are the finest-looking band of Indians who have been here. White Thunder is pronounced the best-looking Indian ever in Washington, being, in personal appearance, generally regarded as superior to Spotted Tail himself. As a result of the visit, a peaceful removal of the agency of the band will be effected to Dakota, which is of much importance both to the Government and the Indians.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Starkweather, member of Congress, of Connecticut, was in Washington today and left to-night.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

The debt statement to be issued to-morrow will, it is understood, show a comparatively very low reduction in consequence of the small receipts and extraordinarily large expenditures of the month ending today. The officials who have the preparation of the debt statement in charge, however, say that it is impossible to judge at present as to what the reductions will be, as the returns will not be complete until to-morrow.

THE MARINE SERVICE.

The following transfers of officers of the revenue marine service have been made: Third-Lieut. C. S. Bryan, detached from the Mahoning, at Boston, and ordered to the Rescue; Second-Lieut. W. C. Colson, from waiting orders to the Wyanda, at San Francisco; First-Lieut. H. C. Hooper, from the Wyanda and ordered to Detroit to await orders.

OUTSTANDING CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes	$86,157 50
Legal tender notes, new issue	118,461,101 00
Legal tenders, 1869 series	237,538,899 00
One year notes of 1863	108,720 00
Two-year notes of 1863	38,250 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	31,850 00
Compound interest notes	622,530 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,[illegible]7,252 00
Fractional currency, second issue	3,170,991 76
Fractional currency, third issue	3,942,749 [illegible]
Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series	16,283,776 [illegible]
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	12,240,[illegible]08 50
Total	$[illegible] 97

THE DUTY ON SILK CRAPES.

The Treasury Department has instructed the Collector at New-York to hereafter exact duty at the rate of fifty per cent. ad valorem on silk crapes, instead of sixty per cent. as heretofore exacted. There have been a large number of appeals upon this question, and the case has been twice tried before the Courts, resulting in one instance in a disagreement of the jury, and in the other one in a verdict against the Government.

Bank Robbery in the West.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 31.—While a circus procession was passing the Prairie City Bank, in this city, this morning, attracting the attention of the officers of that institution, a thief slipped in the back way and stole the following money and checks: Currency, $3,[illegible]97; a check of J. S. Beach on the Prairie City Bank for $367, and a check of Leath & Hager on McKean & Marshall for $1,721. The payment of the checks has been stopped.

Utica Driving Park Races—Entries for the Trotting.

UTICA, N. Y., July 31.—The following are the entries for the Utica Driving Park Races, commencing Tuesday, Aug. 13:

Purse $3,000, for 2:38 horses—Tom Waller, Star, A. W. Kline, Johnny Pell, Lady Maud, Strideaway, Comers, Crown Prince, Gloster, Frank Phelps.

Purse $5,000, for 2:27 horses. North Star, Sleepy John, Lulu, Dennis, Dauntless, Jas. H. Burke, Grand Duchess, Flora Bell, Red Cloud, Lucille, Golddust, George.

SECOND DAY.—Purse $3,000, for 2:50 horses. Comet, Wallace, Brown Bashaw, Roan Jack, Lightfoot.

Purse $3,000, for 2:34 horses. Wm. Turnbull, Joe Brown, Clothespin, Golddust, Jr., Kilburn, Jim, Ben Hagler, Jennie, Jim Irving, Frank Phelps.

THIRD DAY.—Purse $3,000, for 2:50 horses. Brown Bashaw, Grace, Lady Maud, Comers, Lady Emma, Continental, Wallace, Lew Ives, Gloster, Lady Sherwood, [illegible].

Purse $3,500, for 2:30. Flora, Camilla, Dennis, Strideaway, James K. Polk, Ella Wilson, Lucille, Golddust, Kilburn Jim, Jennie.

FOURTH DAY.—Purse $6,000, for 2:25 horses. North Star, Lulu, Susie, George, Triumph, Derby, Judge Fullerton, Rosalind.

Purse $5,000, free. American Girl, Henry, Geo. Palmer, Lucille, Golddust.

SENATOR WILSON.

The Know-Nothing Speeches Ascribed to Him Denounced as Forgeries—Letter From the Senator.

BOSTON, July 30.—The following letter from Senator Wilson has reference to speeches invented for him by political enemies to affect the foreign voters:

NATICK, Mass., July 29.

J. O. Culver, Esq., State Journal, Madison, Wis.:

MY DEAR SIR: The mail has just brought me your note and extracts clipped from newspapers purporting to be speeches made by me. In answer to your inquiries, I have to say that they and all thought and words of like character which have appeared in the papers, are pure inventions, wicked forgeries, absolute falsehoods. Never have I thought, spoken, or written those words, nor anything resembling those words, nor anything that the most malignant sophistry could torture into those words. I could not have done so, for they are abhorrent to every conviction of my judgment, every throb of my heart, every aspiration of my soul. Born in extreme poverty, having endured the hard lot the sons of poverty are too often forced to endure, I came to manhood passionately devoted to the creed of human equality. All my life I have cherished as a bright hope and held and avowed as a living faith the doctrine that all men, without distinction of color, race or nationality, should have complete liberty and exact equality. All the rights I asked for myself, my thoughts, my words, my view, my votes, have been consecrated for more than twenty-six years to human rights. In the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts, in eight years' service in her Legislature, in more than seventeen years' service in the Senate of the United States; in 1,300 public addresses; in the Press; in speeches and writing that would fill many volumes and make thousands of pages; I have iterated and reiterated the doctrines of equal rights for all conditions of men. Is it not, my dear Sir, passing strange that partisanship should so blind men to a sense of truth, justice and fair play that they could forge and print abhorent sentiments—sentiments insulting to God and man—and charge them upon one whose life has been given to the cause of equal rights at home, and whose profound sympathies were ever given to the friends of liberty of all races and nationalities abroad.

Yours truly,
(Signed) HENRY WILSON.

VERMONT.

State Conventions of the Democrats and Liberals at Burlington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 31.—The Democratic and Liberal Conventions are to be held in this place to-morrow. There is present to-night quite a large attendance of the old "wheel-horses" of the Democracy, with a liberal sprinkling of the leaders of the Greeleyites. The most notable feature so far is the absence of the rank and file of the Liberals. However, the slate is to be made up before their arrival, and the most that will be required of them is to ratify the doings of the Ring leaders this evening.

For Gubernatorial honors, the principal candidates are Hon. A. B. Gardner and Hon. Wm. T. Horobin, both of Bennington. The former is a Greeley Republican, and the latter a straight-out Democrat. The chances are much in favor of the former. The coalition of the two Conventions on candidates is conceded. Mr. Gardner's nomination, if made, will not prove a strong one. His identification with the Liberal Republican movement is not yet assured. More delegates are expected to-morrow, but it is doubtful if the Convention is very full.

INDIANA.

Two Political Meetings in Indianapolis—The Republican one a Great Success.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31.—Two rival political meetings were held here to-night, one by the Republicans, to hear R. W. Thompson, and the other by Greeley Democrats, to hear Senator Trumbull. The Republican meeting was preceded by an immense torchlight procession that so far outshone the Democratic display that a comparison is superfluous. At both meetings the speakers were listened to attentively, but the enthusiasm was with the Republicans. Henry Wilson will speak Monday night, and will be welcomed by a procession of 5,000 torches.

THE PRESIDENT AT UTICA.

An Ovation by the Citizens—A Visit to Trenton Falls Today.

UTICA, N. Y., July 31.—President Grant and wife were today the guests of Senator Samuel Campbell at the New-York Mills. Here they were received by the citizens of the village with an enthusiastic ovation. The veterans of the village were presented and delivered an address of welcome through Chaplain Harvey, of the Sixty-second New-York Volunteers. In the afternoon the President received the citizens of Utica in the Opera-house, and was introduced to them by Senator Conkling. Six thousand people were present, a great many having come from a long distance to see the President. In consequence of these numerous arrivals the hotels are crowded.

Hon. George Opdyke, of New-York, Hon. Geo. M. Pearson, of Albany, and other gentlemen, dined with the President. In the evening the Utica Citizen's Corps serenaded the President, and were presented. The Veteran Zouaves were presented later in the evening. The President visits Trenton Falls to-morrow, and leaves on Friday. He has received invitations to visit Syracuse, Rochester, Oswego, Rome, Watertown, Lawville, and other cities, but he has been compelled to decline them.

A SUN SPECIAL.

The Manner in Which the Liberal Republicans are Conducting the Campaign.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—The New-York *Sun* last Monday contained the following dispatch from this city:

The great unwashed of the old commonwealth assembled last night in solid numbers to pledge themselves for the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, Greeley and Brown. W. H. Merriwether, an old Granitic, formerly United States Marshal of the Seventh District, was the most prominent speaker. He reviewed very severely and at length the financial policy of Secretary Boutwell and the nepotism of Grant, as also the famous addition, division, and silence letter of W. H. Kemble. Among the other speakers were Ex-Judge Needham, formerly Assessor for the Tenth District, Judge Ballard and other influential Democrats. The meeting wound up with three cheers and a tiger for Honest Old Horace. After the meeting had adjourned the most prominent members of the Young Men's Democratic Club, which was recently organized in the interest of Greeley and Brown, repaired to Charles Rufer's restaurant, where a splendid banquet awaited them. The speeches emphatically applauded the coalition of the Liberal Republican and Democratic Parties. Hon. W. H. Lennox, late State Senator from this district, said something at which Mr. Steinhardt, of Madison-avenue, New-York, who was a visitor at the Club, introduced by Mr. Cahill, took umbrage, and threw a glass of wine into Mr. Lennox's face. Both gentlemen were slightly exhilarated, and Mr. Lennox knocked Mr. Steinhardt down. Mutual friends interfered, apologies were made, and all thought the dispute had been amicably adjusted. But this morning it had altogether a different ending. At Third and Chestnut streets Mr. Steinhardt encountered Lennox. High words passed, and Steinhardt suddenly fell, saying, "I'm shot." He was borne to the Kentucky Club-house, and after two hours agony he expired. The body is to be sent to New-York to-morrow. Lennox fled from the town and cannot be found. LONGFELLOW.

There is not one word of truth in the above. There was no such meeting; no such person has been killed here; there was never such a named State Senator from this district, and, above all, every one of the gentlemen referred to as having come out for Greeley are for Grant. Judge Ballard is at present in California. The whole story is a hoax from end to end, not a word of it being true.

Personal.

Franklin B. Gowen, of Philadelphia, President of the Reading Railroad, is at the Brevoort House. Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn; Hon. J. Wiley Edwards, of Boston; Hon. F. W. Parks, of Vermont; F. E. Church, of Hudson, and Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. H. Wilson, of Massachusetts; Hon. C. Stanford, of Schenectady; Col. McClure, of Philadelphia, and Prof. J. Hall, of Albany, are at the Astor House. Gen. L. Pope Walker, of Alabama; Gen. Burnside, of Rhode Island; J. P. Southworth, United States District-Attorney at Mobile, Ala., and F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. F. W. Hughes, of Pennsylvania; Capt. J. Lawrence Jones, of Kentucky; Col. E. Fulton, of New-Orleans, and Judge H. L. [illegible], of Georgia, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

"One Wife" at the Olympic—A Modern "Society" Play.

Hazlitt begins one of his lectures by asking the question, "Why are there so few good modern comedies," and adds the insufficient answer, "Because there have been so many good old ones." It seems little characteristic of Hazlitt's usual subtlety to say that comedy languishes because its field has been exhausted. The truth is, that field is inexhaustible. The materials of the comic drama, for the lucky few who can find and fashion them are as ample now as ever, and in the society about us today there are *Sir Fopling Flutters* and *Millamants* and *Lydia Languishes* as many and as whimsical as when Wycherly, or Congreve, or Sheridan wrote. But they are not to be discovered without an effort, nor will the effort be made without the inspiration of a general desire. On the stage, as elsewhere, demand reduces supply, and so long as our theatrical wants are satisfied by the meretricious splendors of spectacle and burlesque, or the highly-seasoned indecencies of "adapted" French drama, just so long may we look in vain for a good original comedy of today.

It is, therefore, not less in the interest of art than of morality, that we feel called upon to protest in the most emphatic manner against such plays as that which was on Monday night produced at the Olympic Theatre. The injury they do in debauching public taste is commensurate with the insult they offer to public decency. Indeed, the very production of such a play as "One Wife" on the boards of a Broadway theatre is the most significant index of the depth of degradation to which our theatrical public has sunk in the estimation of managers and playwrights. A dozen years ago, if its appearance had then been possible, "One Wife" would have been hissed off the stage before it was half over. But since then the "Black Crook," "Genevieve de Brabant" and "Divorce" have enlightened our simplicity, and after Monday night, we really do not know what a New-York audience would not receive with equanimity.

The plot of "One Wife" is easily told. It turns on adultery, of course, but adultery served up in a style more naked and shameless than our most intrepid purveyor of dramatic uncleanness have hitherto attempted. The play opens with the story of an assignation, recited with loving minuteness to a wronged and jealous wife by the maid whom she has employed to track her faithless spouse. There is an edifying scene of reproach, deception, and reconciliation, followed by a second discovery of the husband's faithlessness, betrayed this time by his Swiss lackey, who has been doing a little private espionage on his own account. Another scene of marital endearments, and, finally, the death of the false one, slain by the husband of his paramour. Here, it will be seen, is ample room for that agreeable mixture of lubricity and bathos, flavored with blood, which forms the favorite staple of the modern French drama. And the original author, it can easily be seen, even through the disfiguring veil of this coarse translation, has profited by his opportunities. The motive of the play is simply detestable, and the accessories are made ingeniously revolting. Not a suggestion of uncleanness is suffered to escape. The whole piece fairly reeks with foulness. In the French, we should expect to see this disguised under the elegance of style and the sparkle of epigram, which are almost spontaneous in the language, and of which Dumas *fils*, whatever his other faults, is no unworthy master. In the English there is neither elegance nor glitter nor literary or artistic skill of any sort to hide the festering corruption. It is the cyprian stripped of her paint and jewels, and showing in all her real hideousness. The false sentiment is made more ludicrous, the false morality more disgusting; it is only Dumas' dirt that the adapter has improved on by savory contributions of his own. With singular art he has succeeded in eliminating whatever of power, interest or pathos there may have been in the original story, and in so doing has established unconsciously his sole claim to favor or forgiveness. What even his own school would call the unpardonable sin of being dull as well as filthy, we must esteem a merit, since vice is harmless in proportion as it is uninteresting.

Yet, however dull, "One Wife" is still vile enough to do a great deal of harm, while we can conceive of its doing no possible good. It should at once be withdrawn from a stage on which it ought never to have been presented. It purports to be a picture of our best New-York society today, and we are shown a fashionable drawing-room, where the grand dames of this fine circle diversify the manners of the kitchen with the wit of the bagnio. Its gentlemen have the gentility of valets, its ladies the refinement of chamber-maids. We have had quite enough of this sort of "society" play in "Divorce" and its companions, and, when the ludicrous travesty is made more nauseating by language such as we have never heard surpassed even in previous "society plays," it is time for earnest remonstrance. If the management of the Olympic is wise it will quickly find some other attraction for its patrons.

We have said little of the acting, because performers condemned to appear in such a play seem to us subjects rather for commiseration than for criticism. Miss Charlotte Thompson has done herself injustice in selecting such a medium for her introduction to a New-York audience. She appears to have many qualifications for success; and when she has overcome some provincialisms of speech and action, and a certain artificiality of manner, she may prove an acquisition to the Metropolitan stage. Another young debutant, Miss Nina Varian, has a pretty face, an assured manner, and a kind of naiveté which may be developed into singular attractiveness. She must remember, however, that a "low, sweet voice," however excellent a thing in woman, may be, if too low, a blemish in an actress. Mrs. Ponisi acted, as always, carefully and satisfactorily, but was out of place in such a play, and apparently felt it. The rest of the ladies were ornaments to the society they represented, and the majority of the gentlemen justified the devotion they inspired in these ladies. The representation of the Swiss lackey by Mr. Vining Bowers was, perhaps, the most natural performance. But, then, it was the only natural part.

The Case of Charles Callender.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* published, in what it called a list of Administration defaulters, the following:

"Charles Callender, Ex-Bank Examiner for New-York, arrested Dec. 30, 1871, charged with receiving bribes from the Ocean Bank of New-York City, to the amount of $75,000; held by United States Commissioner Osborn in $30,000 bail, Jan. 17, 1872, to await the action of the Grand Jury."

That is a true statement as respects Callender, but false when charged against President Grant's Administration. Callender was appointed and kept in office by the Controller of the Currency, Hulburd, and Hulburd was appointed by Andrew Johnson, on the recommendation of Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, in December, 1866, and the term of his office was fixed by law for five years. McCulloch opposed Gen. Grant's election in 1868. This would seem to be a complete vindication of the Administration from any responsibility for Callender or Hulburd, but your Washington correspondent, in his letter published today, replies to the *Tribune's* statement in the following words, viz.:

"Borrowed money on collaterals. It is reported by the officers that the collaterals will pay the loan in full. There is no evidence that the loan was regarded other than a regular business transaction, either by the bank or Callender. He cannot be called a defaulter. Of course, there is no loss to Government."

The two last sentences of above are correct, the first are entire misstatements. Callender took $75,000 from the Ocean Bank, when it was in a crippled condition, and not able to spare the money, and put in the place of the money so taken checks drawn by himself on banks where he had no money. The transaction was not entered on the books of the bank as a loan to Callender, but his checks were counted by the bank and reported as lawful money, and Callender so reported them to the Currency Bureau. It is true, some bonds were placed in the Bank as a so-called security, but they were unsalable, and no bank would lend five cents on a dollar on such security, unless under a necessity to propitiate Callender. These facts are so well known in this community that it is an extreme folly to deny them.

The statement made to your correspondent seems to be more to exculpate Callender than to vindicate the Administration; and if it comes from an official source, the author deserves a severe rebuke and should be treated as being no friend of the Government. VINDEX.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1872.

MAINE.

What the Democrats Would Have to do to Carry the State—A Republican Victory Assured.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, July 29, 1872.

The New-York *World*, on Sunday last, published an "interview" with "Gov. Kimball," of this State, in which his supposed Excellency indulges, among other silly twaddle, in the following remarks relative to the prospects of the Greeleyites in this State:

"On close calculation, however, it was found by the State Committee that it required but a gain of ten votes in each town in the State to be successful. This gain is already more than made, and from appearances when he left on Thursday was in a fair way of doubling. The leaders of the Administration party, who have all along argued that they would retain the majority of ten thousand which was given at the last State election, are now content with two thousand, and some even less."

Now, in the first place, Kimball never was "Governor" of this State, and never will be so long as he trains in the copperhead ranks. In the second place, "a gain of ten votes in each town in the State" would leave the party of which he is the Gubernatorial candidate high and dry on the rocks, with a Republican majority of ten thousand against them. To illustrate: The Republican Party had in 1868 a majority of about twenty thousand, and that majority represented nearly twenty-eight per cent. of the entire Republican vote—the number of Republican votes thrown being seventy thousand. In other words, in order to get rid of the Republican majority, one Republican out of every seven must turn Democrat. As a matter of fact, not one Republican out of seventy in this State can be made to vote for Greeley—much less for the copperhead candidates in September. Our drawback here is not Greeley. We don't count his influence as an element in the coming campaign; but last Winter our Legislature passed a ramrod Liquor law which will cost us at the September election several thousand votes. The fight here now is on that question, and we want the country to understand the situation. Thousands of the staunchest Republicans will oppose our candidate for Governor on that ground alone. We shall carry the State by more than ten thousand, however, in September, and give Grant and Wilson more than twenty thousand in November. B. H. H.

The New Shipping Act.

Mr. Charles C. Duncan, United States Shipping Commissioner, has issued the following circular letter explaining certain provisions of the Shipping act of June 7, 1872:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING COMMISSIONER,
NOS. 187 AND 189 CHERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK,
AUG. 1, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Your attention is respectfully called to the Shipping act of June 7, 1872, which contains among other provisions, the following, applicable to this port, viz.: "All seamen employed in the merchant ships belonging to the United States, and engaged in foreign or Pacific trade, must be engaged and discharged in the presence of the Shipping Commissioner appointed under this act." (Section 12.)

Ships in the coasting trade are exempt from the provisions of the act in so far as that their owners, consignees or masters may act as shipping commissioners for the above purposes.

Every seaman is entitled to one-fourth of the balance of wages due him, when discharged, and the remainder, if in the coasting trade, within two days after his discharge; and if in the foreign trade, within five days after his discharge, or three days after the cargo has been delivered, whichever happens first. (Section [illegible].)

A full and true account of his wages and all deductions shall be given to each seaman, or if he is to be discharged before a Shipping Commissioner, to such Commissioner, forty-eight hours before he is paid off. (Section 22.)

No Shipping Commissioner, clerk or employe, shall demand or receive directly or indirectly, any remuneration whatever, for hiring or supplying any seaman for any merchant ship, except the lawful fees payable under the act. (Section 7.)

Deceased seamen's wages and effects must be accounted for to the Shipping Commissioner. (Sections 42 to 52.)

Every person who not being in the United States service, and not being duly authorized by law for the purpose, goes on board of any ship about to arrive at the place of her destination, before her actual arrival, and before she has been completely moored, without permission of the master, shall, for every such offense incur a penalty not exceeding $200, and shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months; and the master or person in charge of said ship may take any such person so going on board as aforesaid, into custody, and deliver him up forthwith to any constable or police officer, to be by him taken before any Justice of the Peace, and to be dealt with according to the provisions of the act. (Section 62.)

No person within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any ship at any port in the United States, then being on board such ship, shall solicit any seaman to become a lodger at the house of any person letting lodgings for hire, nor take out of such ship any effects of any seaman, except under his personal direction and with the permission of the master. (Section 63.)

Every person except the master and apprentices who shall be employed or engaged on board of any vessel belonging to any citizen of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be a "seaman," and every description of such vessel shall be considered a ship within the meaning and for the purposes of this act. (Section 65.)

This act will go into effect on the 6th day of August. All ships clearing on and after that date will be required to have their crews shipped according to its provisions.

Copies of the act may be procured at this office.

CHARLES C. DUNCAN,
United States Shipping Commissioner.

The Tammany Hall General Committee.

The following document has been circulated by the Chairman of the Apollo Hall Democracy:

TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE,
July 26, 1872.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, on Saturday, July 2[illegible], the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Assembly district be appointed by the Chair to organize a mass-meeting, to be held at such time and place in this City as the Committee may determine, to ratify the nomination made at Baltimore, and that said Committee be empowered to confer with all other political organizations in this City favorable to the object of this resolution.

In pursuance of said resolution, the Chairman appointed a committee, who met on July 25, 1872, and elected the undersigned the Chairman and Secretaries of said Subcommittee. The following resolution was then adopted by the Subcommittee:

Resolved, That the officers of this Committee confer with other associations favorable to the nominations of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, with a view to a joint ratification meeting of said nominations in this City, and that a report be made to the next meeting of this Committee.

Acting under the foregoing resolution, we have the honor to ask a committee of your organization to confer and co-operate with us in carrying out these resolutions, and to adopt such measures as to insure the fullest and heartiest indorsement by the people of the City of New-York of the nominations of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown.

Be good enough to signify your pleasure in the premises at an early day. A day of meeting for conference will then be designated, of which you will be duly notified. Respectfully yours,

JOHN KELLY, Chairman.
JEROME BUCK, } Secretaries.
JAMES GIBBONS, }
For William H. Wickham, Chairman Apollo Hall Democracy.
(Address Jerome Buck, No. 117 Broadway.)

Fatal Accidents.

George Bokell, aged thirteen years, accidentally shot and killed Emeline Boyer, aged three years, while playing with a rifle at the shooting-gallery No. 101 Bowery, yesterday. The parents of both children reside in the house. The boy is detained to await the action of Coroner Herrman.

Susan Dean, aged seventeen months, fell out of a fourth-story window of her parents' residence, No. 151 East Eighty-fifth-street, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

John Carroll, aged fifty-three, fell down stairs at No. 50 West Sixteenth-street, on Tuesday night, and was so badly injured that he died yesterday.

John Varian, a German, of No. 528 Sixth-street, fell at his residence, and, striking his head, received injuries which caused his death yesterday.

Wm. Fitz died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from injuries received several days ago by falling out of a window of his residence, No. [illegible] East Tenth-street.

Bridget Grimes, an Irishwoman, thirty-eight years of age, fell down a flight of stairs at her residence, No. 330 East Forty-seventh-street, on Monday, and died yesterday from the injuries received.

Michael Rielly, aged six years, whose parents reside at No. 265 Avenue C, was run over at Seventeenth-street by car No. 8, of the Avenue C Railroad, on Tuesday evening, and instantly killed.

James Oates, aged forty-two, a native of Ireland, fell down a flight of stairs at his residence, No. 112 Mulberry-street, on Sunday evening, and was so seriously injured that he died yesterday.

Assault by James Fisk on Gen. Phelps.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, July 31.

Quite an excitement prevailed in the streets of Brattleboro on Wednesday afternoon last. Mr. James Fisk, father of the late James Fisk, Jr., drove through the street, stopped at the Revere House, and entering the office, marched immediately up to Gen. J. W. Phelps, who was sitting in the rear of the room. With hardly a word of warning, a whip which Mr. Fisk had in his hand began to descend upon the head and shoulders of Gen. Phelps, and quite a castigation was administered ere outside parties interfered and put an end to the play. The cause of the affair is supposed to be some imagined insult received by Mr. Fisk from Gen. Phelps. Mr. Fisk was at one time insane, and it is feared by his friends that he is again becoming so.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Miss Nellie Grant is now in Vienna.

Master Spalding, from the Canonicus and ordered to the Yantic.

Commander Allen Reed is ordered to command the Kansas on the 3d of August.

John Bowles, Surveyor of the Port of Savannah, has tendered his resignation.

Lieut. Lentze, from the Nicaraguan Surveying Expedition and placed on waiting orders.

The street-car troubles in Savannah, Ga., have entirely ceased, and the city is as quiet as usual.

Frank Rogers and Manuel Suisse were burned to death at San Leandro, Cal., on Tuesday.

The receipts from internal revenue sources for the month ending today amounted to $14,212,172.

Prof. D. C. Gilman, of Yale College, has been elected President of the University of California.

Commander Hatfield is detached from the Kansas and ordered to report at the Hydrographic Office.

The City Bank, of Memphis, Tenn., suspended yesterday. Its liabilities are $35,000, but its assets are unknown.

John Fitzgerald, aged sixty, was killed by the caving of a sand bank under which he was at work, yesterday, at Lynn, Mass.

The annual session of the R. W. Grand Encampment of Odd-fellows of Massachusetts began in Boston yesterday morning.

Henry Tyler fell from a third-story window of the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, Philadelphia, yesterday, and was killed.

The Republican Convention of the Nineteenth District at Warren, Ohio, yesterday, renominated Gen. J. A. Garfield for Congress.

The residence of R. Newton, on Cedar-avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, was burned yesterday; loss $5,500, nearly covered by insurance.

The Democrats of Utah generally refuse to accept George Q. Cannon as the nominee of their Convention for Delegate to Congress.

The first two bales of new cotton were received at Savannah, Ga., yesterday—one from Florida and one from Bainbridge, Ga.

Rev. Dr. R. R. Gurley, long connected with the American Colonization Society, died on Tuesday night in Washington, aged seventy-five.

An immense ratification meeting for Maxwell, the Union candidate for Delegate to Congress, was held, on Tuesday night, in Salt Lake City.

The Georgia Senate passed an act, yesterday, to allow colored men excluded from the jury lists to appeal to the Judges of the Superior Courts.

Henry C. Kimball, a brakeman, was run over by a car at the Baltimore Railroad Depot, Philadelphia, Tuesday night, and had both legs crushed. He died Wednesday morning.

Trouble is anticipated at the county election in Memphis today. A special police force will be placed on duty, and the saloons all closed. The canvass has been exceedingly bitter.

At a meeting of the Prohibitory Committee, yesterday, in Boston, it was voted to hold a Delegate Convention in that city August 28, to nominate candidates to be voted for at the State election.

Yesterday a fire broke out in the warehouse No. 44 West Lombard-street, Baltimore, occupied by Joseph S. Finch & Co., wholesale liquor dealers. The loss is estimated at from $8,000 to $10,000.

Hon. Jesse Olney, late Controller of Connecticut, died, yesterday, at Stratford, aged seventy-four years. The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Stratford, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 1 P. M.

George Washington Wilson (white) was arrested by the United States authorities in Savannah, Ga., yesterday, for disturbing the Republican meeting on Monday night. The case was continued until today.

The loss by the burning of the lead and color works of Boucher & Walkewitz, at St. Louis, yesterday morning, is estimated at $75,000. Dowdall, Page & Co.'s machinery depot was damaged about $8,000.

A reporter of the Salt Lake City *Tribune* was expelled from the rooms of the City Council, on Tuesday night, for an alleged inaccurate report of the proceedings. The reporter will contest the matter in the Court.

President Grant and party visited New-York Mills at noon yesterday. The mills were all closed for the occasion, and the people were out en masse and welcomed the President with enthusiastic demonstrations.

Reports from Springfield, Mass., state that a large number of entries for the Fall meeting of the Hampden Park Association in August, from the 20th to the 23d, have already been received. The books will close Aug. 3.

In the Tammany Convention at Columbus, yesterday, the Committee to select Presidential electors chose Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Fairfield, on behalf of the Democrats, and August T. Helme on behalf of the Liberal Republicans.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad yesterday, in Hartford, by a nearly unanimous vote the agreement made by the directors with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the consolidation of the two corporations was ratified.

Grant, not Horace, in Elizabeth.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For fifteen years I have read the *Tribune*; one, I fancy, gets accustomed to a paper, and the change from one to another is not often made without some good cause.

The old *Tribune*, "no ocean," as it was, took so to palavering the old enemy and abusing the old friends, that really it turned a man's coffee off his stomach of a morning, so I determined to make a change. I went to our news agents and discontinued my old paper, and then asked the agents how the people generally felt about the *Tribune*, and I was told that the *Tribune* had lost about half its readers, and the balance were going to the TIMES at the rate of about five a day in this city. I had seen the TIMES substituted for the *Tribune* in a great many business offices here, but I was not aware of the stampede of five a day. This a good and encouraging omen. Many good and sound Democrats will not go Horace at any price. Among those I may name Mr. Christopher Nugent, of New-York. Mr. Nugent, as head of a large morocco factory, employs 450 men, and says he will not vote for Greeley under any circumstance.

President Grant has a sister resident here, and so the people have had once or twice an opportunity of seeing President Grant, and of chatting with him. In his quiet manner, free from pomp, he has impressed us with being as good a specimen of the American as the Presidential chair has yet accommodated. True, he got presents and purses of money, which showed the nation's gratitude to the successful Captain. We do hope that ingratitude will not so soon follow, and that the solid, sensible Administration of Grant will not be replaced by the unknown and to be dreaded vagaries of Horace.

One of my neighbors continues to take the *Tribune*, and says it is doing good work for Grant. Yours, Sir,

A NEW READER.

ELIZABETH, Tuesday, July 30, 1872.

Another Democrat Out for Grant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Col. J. F. Hoy, a life-long Democrat and a soldier, will take the stump this Fall for Grant. In Ohio he was considered one of the best stump-speakers they had. If true, as I am informed, he will do much good in Albany County and the State of New-York, where he now resides and practices law. Prospects are bright up here for Grant. GRANT.

ALBANY, Monday, July 29, 1872.

Mr. Brentano, No. 33 Union-square, has his usual unfailing supply of foreign weeklies. English, French, German, and even Russian periodicals will be found on Brentano's counter. Among the arrivals by the last mail we find the *Illustrated London News*, with a splendid pictorial supplement; the *Graphic*, with various pictures of special merit; the *Spectator*, *Saturday Review*, *Nature*, the *Academy*, &c., &c.

GRANT AND WILSON.—L. Prang & Co., the well-known chromo publishers, have just issued portraits of the Republican nominees, which will prove very serviceable during the campaign for the decoration of Republican head-quarters, club-rooms, &c. The portraits are life-size, measuring each 18¼ by 25 inches, and they are beyond doubt the cheapest chromo-lithographs ever published, as they cost but $1 each. We recommend every Republican to get them.

Stings of Insects
Are instantaneously relieved by a few applications of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Ties, Rubber and Bathing Shoes, and the best place in New-York to buy them is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.—Great reduction in prices during Summer months. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

New Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $57, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

DIED.

ABBOT.—At Rye, July 30, 1872, at 6 A. M., IRA, youngest son of F. A. and Mary Ann Abbot.

Of such is the kingdom of heaven. Funeral today, at 4 P. M. Trains leave 27th-st. at 2¼. Carriages at Rye Depot.

APPLEGATE.—On the 30th inst., DANIEL H. APPLEGATE, in the 47th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, ABM. R. WELCH, Esq., No. 235 West 24th-st., on Thursday morning, Aug. 1, at 10½ o'clock. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

BUMSTED.—At Keyport, N. J., on Tuesday, July 30, of dysentery, GEORGE K., son of Joseph H. and Frances Bumsted, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Virginia-av., near Ocean-av., (Bergen,) Jersey City Heights, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock.

BENSON.—At Martinsburg, West Virginia, on Monday, 29th inst., SOPHIA A., beloved wife of Garret Benson, aged 57 years, 4 months and 14 days.

DEXTER.—At Geneva, Switzerland, on the 14th July, GEORGE DEXTER, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELY.—In Newton, Mass., July 30, at his residence, Hon. ALFRED B. ELY, aged 55.

FORBES.—On Tuesday, July 30, after a protracted illness, HENRIETTA, elder daughter of Joseph C. and Ann Forbes, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 251 Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

GRAYDON.—At Ridgewood, N. J., 30th inst., CAROLINE GRAYDON, daughter of the late Samuel Graydon, of scarlet fever.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock A. M., from foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, where carriages will be in attendance.

HAGADORN.—At his residence, Morrisania, Monday evening, Capt. MOSES C. HAGADORN, in the 50th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and the members of the Veteran Corps of the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments, N. G. S. N. Y., are invited to attend his funeral, Thursday morning, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Richard L. Purdy, No. 37 East 126th-st., Harlem.

HART.—On Wednesday morning, July 31, at his late residence, No. 227 East 19th-st., MITCHELL HART, aged 59 years and 1 month, son of the late Joseph and Elizabeth Hart.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, Aug. 1, at 1[illegible] o'clock, without further notice.

LAKE.—HOTCHKISS LAKE, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 51 Morton-st., this Aug. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

LOCKARD.—At Allegrippus, Blair County, Penn., on July 28, 1872, CATHERINE FIRVAU, of New-York, wife of Edward Lockard, in the 40th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to St. John's Church, Altoona, Penn., where a solemn requiem mass was offered up by Rev. Father Twig for the repose of her soul.

LAMSON.—In Lowell, Mass., July 28, CHARLOTTE FAY, only child of Nathan G. and Ellen F. Lamson, of New-York, aged 9 months.

LEWIS.—Suddenly, at Southampton, Long Island, on Wednesday, July 31, in the 80th year of her age, ANNA MARIA, widow of the late Gabriel L. Lewis, and daughter of the late John T. Champlin, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her son-in-law, U. A. Murdock, are invited to attend the funeral from his residence, No. 313 5th-av., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. without further notice.

LOCKWOOD.—At Madison, N. J., July 29, HARVEY M., son of H. M. and Catherine Lockwood, aged 17 years.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 2½ P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] Claremont-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday morning, July 28, 1872, at Mount Marion, Saugerties, N. Y., after a short illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Miss CAROLINE THOMPSON, daughter of the late Robert Thompson, of New-York City.

MARTIN.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., July 31, MERRITT MARTIN, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, Aug. 2, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

McINTOSH.—On Tuesday, July 30, LOUISA, youngest daughter of Margaret and the late Alexander McIntosh, aged 17 years, 2 months and 5 days.

The funeral services will be held on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her mother, No. 242 East 31st-st.

OLNEY.—On Wednesday morning, July 31, Hon. JESSE OLNEY, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral to take place from his late residence, at Stratford, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 2.

Hartford and New-Haven papers please copy.

PARKER.—At Scotswood, N. J., Tuesday morning, July 30, ADA PARKER, youngest child of John L. and Sarah A. Parker.

ROBERTS.—On Tuesday evening, 30th inst., MARY ROBERTS, widow of Frederick Roberts, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her sons, Alexander, Edgar, Eugene and Milton, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 133 East 127th-st., Harlem, on Friday at 2 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, July 30, ISABEL FARQUHAR, infant daughter of Mary Beekman and Cortlandt M. Taylor.

Funeral services at Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Thursday, Aug. 1, at 11 A. M.

TILLMAN.—On Tuesday, July 30, at the residence of her grandson, Benjamin F. Roe, West Brighton, Staten Island, Mrs. ANN TILLMAN, in the 87th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her son, John F. King, and sons-in-law, John G. Kent and William Hall, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Willet-street M. E. Church, on Friday, Aug. 2, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

WOODWARD.—On Wednesday, July 31, ELLEN ELIZA, daughter of the late Col. Benjamin Woodward.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHEELER.—On Wednesday, July 31, GRACE DUNTAN, twin daughter of George W. and Sarah T. Wheeler, aged 1 year and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Harrison-st., Stapleton, Staten Island, at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Aug. 2. Boats leave foot of Whitehall-st. every hour.

WYLIE.—At Woodbridge, N. J., July 31, of cancer, JOHN WYLIE, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Sidney F. Nichols, No. 417 West 21st-st., on Friday, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock M.

The funeral of the late LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, who died in Rome, Italy, will take place on Friday, Aug. 2, at 11 o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 35th-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MASSENA SPRING WATERS ARE UNEQUALED AS A REMEDY FOR OBSTINATE CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, SCROFULA, SALT-RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, DYSPEPSIA, &c. GENERAL DEPOT, NO. 385 BOWERY, CORNER 4TH-ST., N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $[illegible]; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed. Information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 12 M., on Thursday, at 11 A. M., and on Saturday, at 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

HOLDERS OF ARKANSAS STATE Levee Bonds are requested to meet at the office of Hanna Brothers, No. 11 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed advisable for the protection of their mutual interests.
MANY BONDHOLDERS.

CURIOUS NEW AND OLD BOOKS.—125,672 books on hand, almost given away. Catalogues Nos. 32, 34, 35 and 36 free. Send stamp. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 3 Beekman-st., corner Park-row.

TEN PER CENT. OFF ON ALL CASH sales. GORDON & LAMMIS, Tailors, No. 132 Nassau-st.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.
TRUE TO THE OLD FLAG!
GRANT AND WILSON
BANNER RAISING.
The Republicans of this district will raise the largest banner in the United States opposite their head-quarters, No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, at 8 o'clock.
Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Hon. Charles S. Spencer, Major-Gen. George H. Sharpe will speak.
Friends of the cause are invited to be present.
ROBERT E. BOYD, President.
THOMAS W. ROBERTSON, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH SCHNEIDER, }

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. United States depot for political banners. Portraits furnished to order, and sent to all parts of the United States.
T. W. THORP, Manufacturer,
No. 139 Fulton-st., near Broadway, New-York.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION Grant and Wilson banner raising FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Addresses by Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Hon. GEO. H. SHARPE, Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER and others.
If the weather should prove unfavorable the next fair night. GEO. F. MERKLEE, President.
GEO. W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets at [illegible] Hall, No. [illegible] West [illegible]st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 1, at 8 o'clock. WM. H. AVERY, President.
R. E. ANDERSON, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC GRANT CLUB of Yorkville, will be held at Westchester Hall, No. [illegible] 3d-av., between [illegible] and 74th sts., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock P. M. FRANK BROCK, President.
JAS. DENNY, Secretary.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Bunting Flags and Painted Portraits on hand. HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Manuf'rs, 97 Duane-st., N. Y.

POLITICAL BANNERS—AT THE OLD stand, (established 1840,) corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ADAMS & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday, Wednesday, July 31, was a dull one for real estate. There were but few persons in attendance at the Exchange, and only one sale was effected by public auction, that being by James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of W. McDermott, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house and lot of land situate on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, 187.6 feet west of Third-avenue, 19 by 100.11. The property was sold to Samuel Phillips, plaintiff, for $2,400 over and above a mortgage of $6,000, and interest from Jan. 1, 1872. Total, $8,645.

The auction sale of the residence and part of the grounds of the late John Henry, Esq., located at Verplank's Point, Westchester County, which was announced to take place today at the Exchange, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., failed of success.

The property was put up as a whole, and started at $30,000; but as no bid above that amount was offered, the auctioneer announced that he withdrew it from auction, and would hold it at private sale until further notice.

No other business pertaining to real estate was transacted at the Exchange.

The following property will be offered today, Thursday, August 1:

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Wyllys Hodges, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of Nineteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; also, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Hart, referee, the tenement-house and lot on the north side of East Eleventh-street, 125 west of First-avenue.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of E. P. Hood, Esq., referee, the premises situate on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue.

Exchange Sale, Wednesday, July 31, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story brick tenement and lot, 19x100.11, 117th-st., n. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 3d-av. $8,645

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 31.

Bayard-st., n. e. corner Baxter-st., 25x100.4, ½ part	$11,000
Broadway, e. s., 50.4 ft. n. of 49th-st., 50.6x82.6; 7th-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 49th-st., 25.1x90	111,400
Boulevard, s. e. corner 147th-st., 99.11x125	24,000
13th-st., s. s., No. 56, East, (Q. C.) 1867, 1-9 part	450
42d-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16x100.5, h. and l.	50,000
50th-st., n. s., 45 ft. w. of 1st-av., 40x80; 50th-st., n. s., 85 ft. w. of 1st-av., 40x100.5	19,000
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.5, mortgages $7,600	17,000
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 612.4 ft. e. of 5th-av., 51x100.5	16,500
105th-st., n. s., 188 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100	2,700
116th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75x½ block	9,750
124th-st., n. s., 240.1 ft. w. of 6th-av.; original, 20.8x100.11, 2 mortgages, $2,400	3,650
1st-av., n. e. corner 61st-st., 25.1x74, h. and l.	18,000
2d-av., n. w. corner 119th-st., 121.8x[illegible]; 118th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x80; 119th-st., s. s., 200 ft. [illegible] of 3d-av., 50x[illegible], Sheriff deed	635
8th-av., w. s., 40.8 ft. n. of 83th-st., 25x100	20,000
LEASE RECORDED.	
6th-av., No. 457, 3 years, per year	$1,050

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 24th-st., 25 feet 6 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,500, all assessments paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on an eighty-foot avenue. For sale, a two-story and French roof house, 22x30, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, marble mantles, extension 15x18, sewing-room and kitchen; back-stairs off kitchen; well and rain water; all ten-feet ceiling; second floor—four large bedrooms and bath-room fitted up; three large bedrooms in French roof; size lot, 50 by 177; fence all around; gas-pipes and heater-pipes all through the house; good cellar under whole house, cemented; will be sold on easy terms. Address J., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—WITHIN HALF A MILE OF Croton Falls Station, Harlem Railroad, a splendid farm of 210 acres, with fine dwelling, barn, stable, cottage, &c. The whole would be sold on very advantageous terms; the house and twenty-five acres would be disposed of separately, if desired. This offers a capital chance for parties desirous of availing themselves of the advantages quick trains will give to Westchester property. For further particulars, apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE CENTRE OF QUOGUE village, a farm of 130 acres, and the buildings thereon, consisting of a boarding-house capable of accommodating fifty guests; together with barn and out-buildings, all in good condition; said farm extends from Long Island Railroad to the ocean. For terms and other particulars apply to JOHN F. FOSTER, Quogue, Suffolk County, N. Y.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, buildings and property (four lots) of N. Y. H. R. Chair-works in Jersey City, corner Morgan and Washington sts.; engine, boilers, furnaces, stock, &c., if wanted. Apply on premises, or No. 35 John-st., New-York. Terms easy; little cash required. It is near the ferries and railroad.

FLUSHING. TWENTY MINUTES from 34th-st., a complete country house close by depot; modern house; gas, water, &c.; on a macadamized street; price only $5,000; terms very easy. Address Post-office Box No. 142.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

RIVERSIDE ON THE SOUND.—BEAUTIFUL sea-side residence for sale; eleven rooms; all modern improvements; $6,000; others. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

LONG BRANCH.—PLOTS OF GROUND ON and near the [illegible] for sale; also cottages. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 80 Broadway, Sole Agents.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 19 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

THIRD AND LAST GREAT SALE.

MICKLE ESTATE.

BAYSIDE, LONG ISLAND.

MAGNIFICENT WATER FRONTS, SPACIOUS AND COSTLY MANSION, with highly ornate grounds, adapted for a Gentleman's Residence, Hotel, Academy, or Hygienic Institution; also, THE OLD HOMESTEAD OF THREE NEW-YORK MAYORS.

Finest location on the Sound for a Summer Resort.

LAST CHANCE. GRAFULLA'S BAND. HARRISON THE INIMITABLE. RURAL BANQUET.

Free Excursion tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—Referee's sale in foreclosure.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—TERENCE McGUIRE against SEYMOUR A. BAKER and Malina S. Baker, his wife, Maria L. Andrews and Thomas H. Farrel.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the [illegible] day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned referee, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 8th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street; and from said point, running easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, twenty-five (25) feet; then northerly one hundred feet ten inches to the centre of the block; then westerly, along the centre of the block, twenty-five feet; then southerly one hundred feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being more fully shown and described on a map, drawn according to a survey of Philip Milledoler's property, made by E. T. Bridges, City Surveyor, the 30th day of August, 18[illegible], and now on file in the office of the Register of the City of New-York, as lot three hundred and sixty-two (362).—NEW-YORK, July 12, 1872.

FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Referee.

Fine & Gallaher, Attorneys for plaintiff, No. 7 Murray-st.

jy15-law3wTu&Th

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ANDREW BERNHEIMER against BABETTA ADELSBERGER and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, dated the [illegible] day of [illegible], A. D. 1872, I, David McAdam, the referee in said judgment named, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of August, 1872, at 12 M., by Joseph [illegible], auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: The lot of land and premises situate on the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, in the City of New-York, beginning at a point on the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, distant in a south-easterly direction two hundred and fifteen feet [illegible] and five-sevenths of an inch from the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly side of Avenue C with the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, and running thence north-easterly on a line parallel with Avenue C ninety-six feet; thence south-easterly twenty-one feet five inches and one-seventh of an inch; thence south-westerly ninety-six feet, to the said north-easterly side of Fourth-street, and thence north-westerly along the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, twenty-one feet five inches and one-seventh of an inch, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 2[illegible], 1872.

DAVID McADAM, Referee.

[illegible] No. 11 Chambers-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given, that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores and storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracks, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of John Winslow, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-street, New-York City.

Terms of Sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

REFEREE'S SALE IN FORECLOSURE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—ISAAC BERNHARD against MARGARET MONAHAN.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 29th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned, referee, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 8th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described premises: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of First-avenue, distant sixty (60) feet northerly from the north-westerly corner of First-avenue and Sixty-first-street, thence northerly along said northerly line of First-avenue twenty (20) feet, thence at right angles westerly and on a line parallel with Sixty-first-street, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy (70) feet, thence at right angles southerly and on a line parallel with Sixty-first-street, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy (70) feet to the point of commencement."—New-York, July 18, 1872.

FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Referee.

TOWNSEND, [illegible] & WALDHEIMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 2[illegible] Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—LARGE OR SMALL LOFTS, WITH or without steam power; all modern improvements; rent low; long lease. 177 and 179 Grand-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT No. 153 West 28th-st.; contain all modern improvements.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF

The Columbia

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., NO. 155 BROADWAY, JULY 22, 1872.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	215,000

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1872.

(Signed,) JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company will be paid to the stockholders on the 1st day of August, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company (the same to be computed from the 1st day of February, 1872,) will be paid to the holders of such scrip at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-books, for both the capital stock and the scrip certificates, will be closed on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and reopened on Thursday, the 15th day of August next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO., EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest, due Aug. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, BOTH EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISION, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, free of tax.

FRANCIS A. COFFIN, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board. J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share out of the earnings of the last quarter, payable 1st August prox.

Transfer-books will close 20th inst. and be opened 2d August. RICH'D KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 prox.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Aug. 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 27, 1872.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed from July 2, to Aug. 1, 1872. ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1, 1872.

THE GOLD COUPON DUE AUG. 1, 1872, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

M. H. BLOODGOOD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable THURSDAY, Aug. 8 proxime; till which date the transfer-books are closed.

E. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railroad, First Mortgage, Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. A. WORTENDYKE, President.

New-York, July 23, 1872.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, New-York, July 16, 1872.—A DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent. will be paid to shareholders on and after 1st of August next. The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. to that date inclusive.

By order of the Board. G. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 NEXT, ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking-house of [illegible] & Co., No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York.

WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of CONKLIN & BAYLES is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES BAYLES retiring from the concern.

All persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment to W. L. CONKLIN, who is alone authorized to receive the same, and who will pay all debts of the late firm.

The business will be continued by the remaining partners, at the old stand, No. 38 Albany, under the firm name of W. L. CONKLIN & SONS.

W. L. CONKLIN,
W. H. CONKLIN,
W. L. CONKLIN, Jr.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.

JAMES BAYLES, LATE OF THE firm of CONKLIN & BAYLES, is this day admitted a member of our firm, under the firm name of BELL, BAYLES & CO.

A. & J. W. BELL, No. [illegible]

AMOS G. BELL,
J. WEED BELL,
JAMES BAYLES.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,980 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,350,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC.
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.
MISSOURI PACIFIC.
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country, to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 28,187 feet of bridges, 15 turning tables, and 18 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $2,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,489 14, or at the rate of $224,089 28 *per annum*, being over 50 *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS., BANKERS, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York. Sole Financial Agents in the East.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad (Milwaukee Extension)

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Convertible Gold Bonds,

Issued on 110 Miles of Road from Cedar Rapids to Postville, Iowa.

The entire issue of bonds on the main line of the Burlington Road having all been sold, this issue of $2,200,000 on the Milwaukee Extension is offered to the public only on completed road.

The Extension opens direct communication from St. Louis and the South-west to Milwaukee and the Lakes, and runs through one of the richest agricultural sections of the West.

The demand for this first-class security is constantly increasing, and it is expected that the entire loan will soon be absorbed.

Construction is progressing rapidly, and it is the intention to have the road completed in time to move the crops of the present season.

We confidently commend the bonds to the public as among the safest and best upon the market.

Price 92 1-2 and Interest in Currency, at which they yield nearly 8 per Cent. on Investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO, SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London: CITY BANK OF LONDON.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS. (Recently consolidated.)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD. At 90 per cent. and interest.

TRUSTEES:
MOSES TAYLOR, WM. E. DODGE, } of the Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, WM. H. OSBORN, } of the International.

The issue is limited to $20,000 per mile on completed road.

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile, and 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Co[illegible] Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOSES TAYLOR, President of Joint Board.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, held in Peoria, March 19, 1872, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, the Secretary shall not exchange any first preferred stock for bonds secured by deed of trust dated the 2d day of April, 186[illegible], on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, and that the holders of such bonds may, if they so desire, exchange the same for first preferred stock, as set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting of stock and bond holders of this Company on the 15th day of June, 186[illegible], in the City of New-York.

Provided that such bonds are surrendered in exchange for such stock on or before the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, but not otherwise.

[illegible] from this date.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermillion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglas County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$[illegible] IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,500,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE W. H. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. SELIGMAN, HIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., AND PAUL S. FORBES, OF NEW-YORK; BENJ. E. BATES, OF BOSTON; HENRY LEWIS, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND G. M. PULLMAN, OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way the Company owns 12,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,600 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $700,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be indispensable to them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee or bearer, July 1, 1901, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of £7 sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., No. 14 Wall-st.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

OVER 10 PER CENT. INCOME.

ARKANSAS STATE LOAN.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED AT 70 Cents and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds were issued under act of the Legislature for the purpose of assisting the "Arkansas Central Railway," in accordance with section 4 of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, which provides as follows: "*The credit of the State or counties shall never be loaned for any purpose without the consent of the people thereof, expressed through the ballot-box,*" which act was submitted to the people at the general election held in November, 1868, and unanimously ratified by them. The Legislature of the State has no power to grant any additional aid whatever; consequently, *the debt of the State cannot be increased*, except by amending the Constitution through a vote of the whole people.

As an additional security, these bonds are guaranteed by the Arkansas Central Railway by special indorsement, recorded as a mortgage in every county through which the line passes, acting as a direct lien upon the property of the Company, its real estate, rolling stock and franchises.

It is also recorded that the "faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest of each and every bond."

Every possible safeguard surrounds them to protect the holder from the danger of corruption and fraud.

Unlike ordinary railway bonds, those now offered are negotiable at any time on the New-York Stock Exchange, as may be observed from the daily stock quotations.

The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, and therefore negotiable by simple delivery. The interest coupons attached to each bond are payable semi-annually at the office of the Union Trust Company, in New-York, by the Treasurer of the State, on the 1st day of October and April in each year, until the principal of the bonds is redeemed at par in 1898. Address

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers, 49 Wall-st., New-York; Or, the ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 Pine-st., New-York.

Maps, pamphlets and circulars giving full particulars of this loan can be had on application to the above.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO. AND GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co., NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned trustees, care of R. S. Watson, No. 33 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1872, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

New-York, July 29, 1872.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS. Registered with State Auditor. Interest January and July, in New-York. Actual wealth over $10,000,000. Indebtedness only $200,000. Price, 75 and interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the installment remaining unpaid upon the scrip Certificates heretofore issued by this Company, (said installment being thirteen and one-third per cent.,) is called for, and is required to be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company, of New-York, on the 1st day of August next.

Upon payment of said installment and upon the surrender of the Scrip Certificates, full-paid Stock Certificates will be issued.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with this call, all rights to such stock will cease.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, July 24, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF this Company will be closed from July 27 to July 31, both days inclusive.

Certificates of full stock, in lieu of scrip certificates, are now ready for delivery.

Per order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. [illegible], Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF "COOK COUNTY," STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Principal and Interest at Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable in the City of New-York.

THIS COUNTY INCLUDES THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS.

These bonds are authorized by act of Legislature, approved Feb. 23, 1872, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois limits the indebtedness of the County of Cook to FIVE per cent. on the assessable value of the property in the said county.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I, George W. Wheeler, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, do certify that the assessed value of property in said County of Cook for the year 1871 was $[illegible], which does not exceed one-sixth of the cash value of said property; and I further certify that the statement of the bonded debt of said county hereto attached—amounting to $3,0[illegible]—is correct.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said county, this [illegible] day of July, 1872.

(Signed) G. W. WHEELER, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1873	$150,0[illegible] 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1880	1,10[illegible] 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1885	908,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1890	343,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Public Building Bonds, due May 1, 1889	250,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Short Bonds, due July 1, 1874	280,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Bonds, issued to the order of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, due May 1, 1882	33,000 00
Total	$3,086,200 00

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Leaving about $1,500,000 yet to be issued, a portion of which J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer of Cook County, offers through the undersigned at par and accrued interest.

We confidently recommend the above investment, and shall be pleased to give further particulars, if desired, on application.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
E. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

For Sale, by

WOOD & DAVIS,

No. 31 Pine-St., AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO INVESTORS.

Choice Railroad Bonds

On new roads completed and doing a profitable business.

ALSO FOR SALE, SECURITIES of RAILROADS connected by LEASE or INDORSEMENT with the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., LAKE SHORE AND MICH. SO. R. R. CO., DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, And other dividend-paying roads.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS, Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

10 TO 15 PER CENT. INTEREST.

CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.

SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.

Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, in New-York,

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.

PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Bankers, Stock-brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

PRIME INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 20-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE

$50,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF GLENN'S FALLS, Warren County, in this State, the first and only debt of said town, issued to build WATER-WORKS. These bonds are a good security.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., ALBANY, June 22, 1872.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company, for both its Stock and its "Consolidation Certificates," will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th day of June instant, (preparatory to the conversion of said Certificates, to be made on and after Wednesday, the 10th day of July next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 1st day of August next.

Holders of "Consolidation Certificates" may, if they choose, surrender them (at the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York, as provided in the notice heretofore published) at any time previous to the said 10th day of July, and the Stock Certificates in exchange therefor, will, in such case, be prepared and ready for delivery on the 11th day of that month.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. [illegible], IN THE NAME of SARAH E. SHARDLOW, for TWENTY (20) SHARES of the stock of the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York; the transfer of the same has been stopped. Any person finding the certificate will please return it to the Ninth National Bank, No. 407 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Mortgage of $400,000 on the land and Masonic building at the corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.

Cost of land and building, when completed, $1,000,000.

Principal of bonds payable 18[illegible]. Interest 7 per cent. Coupons payable semi-annually, March 15 and Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Co.

A few of these bonds remaining unsold can be had upon application to G. D. ASHLEY & CO., Bankers, No. 4[illegible] New-st.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by HANNA BROS., Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due.

Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.

The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.	
Gen. D. W. BRICE	Late Chief Pay-master, U. S. A.
E. B. FRENCH	Second Auditor U. S. Treasury.
MOSES KELLY	Cashier National Metropolitan Bank.
WM. RICHARDSON	Ass't Sec. United States Treasury.
L. E. TUTTLE	Ass't Treasurer of the United States.
New-York City.	
WM. C. BRYANT	The Evening Post.
R. R. GRAVES	R. R. Graves & Co.
Rev. H. H. GARNET, D. D.	Pastor [illegible] Pres. Church.
WALTER T. HATCH	W. T. Hatch & Son.
SAMUEL HOLMES	Scovill Manufacturing Company.
SETH B. HUNT	Seth B. Hunt & Co.
EDGAR KETCHUM	Counselor at Law.
R. A. LAMBERT	Pres. Craftsman's Life Assur'ce Co.
E. P. SMITH	[illegible]
Rev. GEO. WHIPPLE	Sec. Am. Missionary Association.
Boston.	
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN	Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX per Cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,358,279 88.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from August 1. Assets.....$2,[illegible] | Surplus.....$[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION.

Bankrupt sale of the valuable steam-boats CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and GOLDEN GATE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 30th day of July, A. D. 1872, I will sell at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, at the auctioneer's sales-rooms, No. 112 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the following-described property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation, viz.: The steam-boats C. Vanderbilt and Golden Gate, their furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, boats, chains, cables and other appurtenances as they are.

The C. Vanderbilt is a side-wheel steamer about 310 feet long, 38 feet breadth of beam, and 10 feet hold. It draws 6½ feet of water, and has 1 low-pressure beam engine, 72-inch cylinder and 12-feet stroke, and 2 boilers on the guards, put in new within three years, and now in good condition, 127 staterooms, and about 200 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for navigating Long Island Sound, and is staunch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any coast navigation. It was rebuilt and put in complete condition the past Winter, and up to a few days has been running in the line between New-York and Troy. It is completely furnished for a first-class trade, and is fitted in every respect and with all things as the law directs.

The steam-boat Golden Gate is about 145 feet in length, 29 feet breadth of beam; has 1 low-pressure beam engine, 28-inch cylinder, 8-foot stroke; 1 boiler below deck, in good order, and draws 5 feet of water. It has been used as a tender between Albany and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boats may be seen at the docks of the tobacco warehouses, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid and the auctioneers' fee, to be paid to the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, No. 152 Broadway.

N. R. CONNOR, Auctioneer.

HUGH N. CAMP WILL SELL AT PUBLIC auction at the Working Women's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., ON THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1872, At 10½ o'clock,

All the furniture contained in said buildings, consisting of—

Pianos, organs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, dining-tables, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, crockery, portable ovens, washing-machines, ranges, bathing-tubs, steam-table, &c., &c., &c.

A splendid chance for boarding-house and restaurant keepers.

Can be seen on and after July 29, 1872.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Sales-rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl st., Brooklyn.—Good assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, crockery, fancy goods; at 1 P. M. rose-wood parlor suites, pianos, &c.; at 4 P. M. Brussels and other carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of February, A. D. 18[illegible], a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARY E. CRANE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST WUNDERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second and third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. That I have filed my final accounts as assignee, and will at the time and place above-mentioned apply to said Register for a discharge as such assignee.

JONAS H. GOODMAN, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having liens or claims on or against the steam-boat Connecticut, belonging to said bankrupt, her furniture, boilers, machinery, and other appurtenances, that an application will be made to the Court above named at the Court-room, No. 41 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the sale of said steam-boat free from all liens and incumbrances.—Dated New-York, July 2[illegible], 1872.

MARSH & WALLIS, Attorneys for Bankrupt.

HELP WANTED.

FORTY-FIVE STONE-MASONS.

SIXTY STONE-CUTTERS.

Wanted on the Government works at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

Wages, $2 to $3 50 for masons; $4 to $5 for cutters, per day of eight hours.

Permanent work, except for masons in Winter.

Apply by letter or in person to

D. W. FLAGLER, Captain of Ordnance Commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, July 30, 1872.

COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT PLAIN cook, to wash for three in family, to go to the country with a City family. Apply at PELTON & CO.'S, No. 565 6th-av., near 33th-st.

TO ADAMS PRESSMEN.—I WANT SIX Adams pressmen for plain work, and also for cut work, not members of any association attempting to dictate prices, and who will not join any such organization while in my employment. I will pay at least as high prices as other printers in this City, and the situations will be permanent for the right men.

S. W. GREEN, Successor to JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN, No. 16 Jacob-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A BOY NOT OVER SIXTEEN years of age in a dry goods commission-house. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating residence and giving references, C., Box No. 131 Times Office.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE house, a smart, well-educated lad, salary first year, $150. Address, with age and residence, Box No. 2424 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.

And the "Times" West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 565 6TH-AV., near 33th-st., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.,) supply Protestant and Catholic servants for City and Country.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; three years' City reference from last place; no objections to the country. Call at No. 9 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 216 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION BY A young Baltimore girl as chamber-maid and waitress or children's nurse and sewing; can refer to good families in Baltimore. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid and to assist in plain sewing. Call at 341 East [illegible]-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SCOTCH GIRL wishes a situation as chamber-maid or nurse; can be well recommended. Call at No. 9 East 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG French girl, to do light chamber-work and nurse. Seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, eighteen years old, a place to mind children; both smart and willing; reference can be given. Call at No. 180 East 40th-st., corner of 3d-av.

COOK, &c., CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—Two respectable Protestant girls want situations together; country preferred; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both competent, and have reference from last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A NICE YOUNG girl as cook or general house-worker; would assist with chamber-work and any up-stairs work; has four years' reference as general house-worker. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, poultry, game, &c., desserts of all kinds, creams, jellies, &c.; good bread-maker; reference from best families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—WANTED, A COOK'S SITUATION by a Protestant German woman; French or English cooking, meats, game, soups of all kinds, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 216 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT RESPECTABLE woman as cook or to assist with washing; good baker; excellent reference; City or country. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook; prefers a kitchen-maid; best of City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; washes and irons; a Boston family preferred, as she has lived in Boston; City reference. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS family cook; no washing; City preferred, or anywhere [illegible]; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av. French office.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A NICE YOUNG cook; has very good experience as cook; is a good baker; understands meat; will do plain washing. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND STEADY woman, as good cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Call at No. 2[illegible] West [illegible]th-st., in the basement.

COOK.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by an excellent baker; would assist with coarse washing; four years' City reference from last place. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker wishes engagements by the day; uses Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; good references; terms moderate. Call at No. [illegible] East 30th-st.

DAY'S WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day; best of references. Call at No. 63 West [illegible]th-st.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH Servants for all positions, capable and trustworthy, can be constantly found at No. 521 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 216 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work; or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 216 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A STRONG WOMAN wishes a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., at M. HILDS.

LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a superior Protestant young woman and excellent laundress; French fluting, with all kinds of fine work, in the best manner; or chamber-maid and laundress or fine washing; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 216 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds French fluting, box-plaiting, fine muslins, &c.; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT girl as laundress; good City references from last place. Can be seen at No. 247 West 31st-st., front basement.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds of fine washing, fluting and doing up ladies' laces, &c.; City reference. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; has had great experience in the care of children, (out of arms;) best reference. Call for two days at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A NEWLY-arrived girl, say one year in the country; has lived in good families; will do any kind of up-stairs work; a good home more than wages. Inquire at No. 405 5th-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German, single, a situation, as coachman, City or country; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c.; ten years' experience in this City; best City reference. Call or address L. F. M., No. 742 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a competent and reliable man of long experience; careful driver; willing to make himself generally useful; would go to the country; good reference. Address M. S., No. 127 East 23d-st., or Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a single young man, steady and industrious; fully understands his place; desires a steady situation; good City reference. Address C. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHman (single) wants a situation; understands his duties perfectly; unexceptionable reference. Call or address at carriage-warerooms, No. 221 6th-av., near 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—A MARRIED MAN WISHES a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; best references given. Address JOHN, Box No. 204 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class coachman; no objection to the country; best references given. Apply at saddlery-store, No. [illegible] University-place.

GARDENER, &c.—AN ENGLISH GARDENER and wife wishes a permanent situation; understands the business in all its branches; four years' reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

GARDENER.—A MARRIED GERMAN, with family, wishes a situation as gardener; is a good [illegible]; understands the care of grapes and greenhouses; is not afraid to work. Address F. M., Box No. 201 Times Office.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION AS GARdener by a single man capable of taking care of a gentleman's place; green-house, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Swede who speaks good English, a situation about a gentleman's place or farm; can take care of horses, milk, do plain gardening, farm-work, &c. Apply at No. 1[illegible] West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SCOTCH Protestants, aged 30 years, with good recommendation, situation by Aug. 10; the wife will do house-work or any part of it; a good cook, washer and ironer; man understands farm-work; can care and drive horses and cows; can milk and do plain gardening; both are willing to make themselves useful. Apply at No. 125 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY HONEST young man, a position in a first-class business house, to take charge of City accounts, &c.; best of references; has a good knowledge of business. Address "COL," Box No. 183 Times Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS, UNION SQUARE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST. PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. [illegible] East [illegible]-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 21 TO NO. 25 West [illegible]-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c.; first-class work at previous low prices.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLEized mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES GERLACH, SON OF THE late Dr. Charles Gerlach, of Baltimore, Md., or his lawful heirs, are hereby, in the name of his sister Amalie Gerlach, requested to report their whereabouts to FERDINAND MASSBERG, No. [illegible], Chicago, or HANAH GUELDNER, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
China....Wed'sday, July 31	Calabria....Sat'day, Aug. 3
Russia....Wed'sday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia....Sat'day, Aug. 10
Cuba....Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia....Sat'day, Aug. 17
Scotia....Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria....Sat'day, Aug. 24
Java....Wed'sday, Aug. 28	Parthia....Sat'day, Aug. 31

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
4,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC....Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC....Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
ATLANTIC....Aug. 17, [illegible] P. M.
BALTIC....Aug. 24, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Anglia....Aug. 3	Olympia....Aug. 7
India....Aug. 10	Trinacria....Aug. 14
California....Aug. 17	Iowa....Aug. 21
Australia....Aug. 24	Britannia....Aug. 28
Columbia....Aug. 31	Assyria....Sept. 4
Europa....Sept. 7	Caledonia....Sept. 11

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMERS of the Anchor Line will sail as follows:
OLYMPIA, Aug. 7.
TRINACRIA, Aug. 14.
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 17.

Excursionists and intending passengers will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted-up new steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board, at Pier No. 20, North River, or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Price....Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan....Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman....Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. Price....Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth....Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard....Sept. [illegible] P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray....Sept. 11, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON....Roussan....Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE....Dalle....Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS....Surmont....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT....Lemarie....Saturday, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Aug. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Aug. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Aug. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Thursday, Aug. 22, 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin....$75	Steerage....$30
To London....80	To London....30
To Paris....90	To Paris....[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. [illegible] North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
HOLLAND, Bragg....Saturday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan....Saturday, Aug. 10, at [illegible]
ITALY, Thompson....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, [illegible]....Wednesday, July 31, at 1½ P. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas....Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, Griggs....Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 3½ P. M.

Cabin passage....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage....$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

[illegible] LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA, UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered [illegible] steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

From NEW-YORK on the 8th. (Should this date fall on a Sunday, then the day of departure will be the 9th.) Due at KINGSTON, Jamaica, on the 14th; due at SAVANILLA on the 15th.

Returning from KINGSTON to NEW-YORK on the 22d.

For rates of freight and passage, special attention being paid to the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 56 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

[illegible] ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. [illegible]....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir....Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

[illegible] LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line. Sailing from Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman....Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF HAVANA, [illegible]....Friday, Aug. [illegible]

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton....Aug. 1.
[illegible] CITY, Capt. [illegible]....Aug. 8.
COLUMBIA, Capt. [illegible]....Aug. 15.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—[illegible] passports issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, [illegible] Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 10.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ——, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 5 P. M. of Aug. 9.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Aug. 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

INSTRUCTION.

H. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal. REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
Four miles from Philadelphia, (formerly located at Princeton, N. J.)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10. Send for circular.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $500 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information. THOS. D. REED.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 18[illegible]
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, lights and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to J. N. SCHAU, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 25 EAST [illegible]-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good care and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will re-open their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872. Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's Military Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys. Grounds extensive, (five acres;) rooms large and airy; instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue. Begins Sept. 18. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. [illegible] Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 23 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts, 26 instructors. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 2. E. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALLY, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—[illegible] annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

E[illegible] COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J. [illegible], Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
For twenty-five young ladies. Home and school advantages unsurpassed.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. [illegible], 1872.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, New-York, will commence its sixteenth year Sept. 26, 1872. For full information, send for catalogue. Address D. C. VAN NORMAN, No. 17 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. C. MEARS.

NO. 222 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

LESPINASSE.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square. C. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 46 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 2[illegible]. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A select family school for twenty-five young ladies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND day school for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 30th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872. Address as above.

McCULLUM INSTITUTE, MOUNT VERNON, N. H., comprising two departments, a seminary for young ladies, and a department for fitting young gentlemen for professions and future usefulness. Location healthful and beautiful; advantages superior. Fall session commences Sept. 2.
Address GEORGE E. DEAN, President.
Or, Mr. GEORGE W. McCULLUM, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL, South Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. An eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments, supplied by the State. Reopens Sept. 9. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. Miley, Instructor in Mathematics and Upton's Tactics. Send for circular, as above.

MADISON-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 18. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 31 East 36th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 48 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 23 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

THE ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.—THE annual course of instruction in this School commences on the first TUESDAY of September. For circulars, address ISAAC EDWARDS, Esq., Albany, N. Y.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Day. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.—Fall term begins Sept. 12. For catalogues address H. A. DILKS, A. M., Pennington N. J.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

MISS BOTHE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 5. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

GOOD SCHOOL DESKS, MATTING, &c., for sale.—A lady, aged 27, is open to engagement in school or family, by the hour or otherwise; primary or advanced pupils; music, mathematics, drawing, French, &c.; has diploma and ten years experience. Address TEACHER, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A YOUNG LADY JUST GRADUATED from Tilden Seminary, Lebanon, N. H., desires a situation to teach the English branches in some family, school or seminary; highest references given. Please address, appointing interview, PENFIELD, Box No. 3,307 Post-office.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A MALE PRINCIPAL and a female assistant for a public school in a country town on the Hudson. Salary of Principal, $1,500; of assistant, $600. Address J. W. S., Post-office Box No. 119 Station D, New-York, or apply at No. 19 East 4th-st., Aug. 7 next, at noon.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE wishes to teach in some academy. Address Box No. 159, Flushing, Long Island.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MELCHIOR DUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John D. Ducker, No. 144 West 4th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.

MARGARET DUCKER, Executrix.
JOHN D. DUCKER,
BENJAMIN VAN RADEN, } Executors.
JOHN H. TIETJEN,
f1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC H. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1872.

PHOEBE SMITH, Executrix.
CLARENCE A. SMITH,
SAMUEL P. BELL, } Executors.
jy18-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frederick H. Whitmore, late of Farmington, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Hull's son, No. 28 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1872.

CHARLES W. HULL,
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, } Executors.
my23-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 42 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1872. HENRY NEUSTADTER, Executor.
je27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID MONROE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in the office of E. H. Campbell, No. 18 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1872.

ALEXANDER MONROE, Administrator.
my23-law6mTh*

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
[illegible] NEW-YORK.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And at the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 309 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

NO. 1 WEST 30TH-ST., CORNER BROADWAY—Elegant rooms, first-class table and attendance at very low prices; board per week for gentleman and wife, $25 to $40; transient, $3 per day; lodging, $1 per day.

TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT boarding, near Gilsey House; suites and rooms; Summer prices; also richly furnished second floor; private table. Address S., Box No. 137 Times Office.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., two desirable rooms, back parlor or second floor and upper front; board if desired; family small; best references required and given.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board; newly furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first-class.

TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let, with board, in a small family. Apply at No. 40 West 21st-st.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—LARGE AIRY rooms, with or without board; Summer prices; adjoining Gilsey House.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,
FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad, (27th-st.,) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.

Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery stable attached to the hotel. J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—The most popular resort in America; air dry and pure and of moderate temperature all the year; scenery unsurpassed; beautiful groves, lawns and drives; open all the year; terms very reasonable. Address for circular IRAD FULLER, Superintendent, or C. Banta, Northampton, Mass.

COTTAGE LAWN, SPOFFORD'S POINT.—Two houses at this delightful point are now open as first-class family houses; fine bathing, boating and fishing, with plenty of shade and fruit trees; three miles from Harlem Bridge. Carriages will run from Remsen House at the bridge at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Address J. W. MEAGHER, at Remsen House.

NEVERSINK HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J., Charles V. Berner, Proprietor. Families accommodated with board on reasonable terms; boats and bathing for boarders free of charge.

Parties supplied with meals and refreshments at all hours. Board per week, $10 and $12.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTful resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY, Vt. Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season boarders.

BOARD AT MRS. STRATTON'S, EAST Hampton, N. Y.—Terms, $7 to $12. First-class table.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A WELL-shaded private residence; pure spring water; splendid falls near by, and 3½ miles from Delaware Water Gap; terms moderate; good country facilities; two daily mails. Address Box No. 22, Marshall's Creek, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 30½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:50 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:25 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY, Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.[illegible] P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
3:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:35 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M., Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 6:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:30 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SHEPAUG VALLEY RAILROAD.

Direct route to Litchfield, Morris, New Preston, Washington and Roxbury, Conn. Express-trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., via South Norwalk.

[illegible], Superintendent.
LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 1, 1872.

BILLIARD TABLES.

FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLES, OF a new and handsome design, with balls, cues, &c., complete for $350. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. [illegible] Barclay-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, [illegible] benumbing application. Beautiful teeth $1, set $[illegible]. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. L. JAY VILLERS, No. [illegible] Grand-st., near Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 309 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS—THE largest and finest assortment of carriages and harness in the City, comprising Ham's patent landaulets, landaus, victorias, latest phaetons, buggies, &c., at reduced prices for thirty days. HAM'S, 4th-st. and Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all parties interested that the Commissioners appointed under chapter 580, laws of 1872, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, 1872, at 4½ o'clock P. M., to examine into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts and awards made by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York with the following-named persons, to wit:

Contract No.
2222—Smith & Noonan, J. D. Moore, assignee, 113th-st., sewer, between 3d-av. and Harlem River.
2042—J. D. Moore, regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flag 112th-st., 3d-av. to Harlem River.
2141—Thos. Owens, Thos. Fealey, assignee, 5th-av., regulating, grading, &c., from 120th to 138th st.
——Dennis McCarthy, Thos. Fealey, assignee, 122d-st., regulating and grading between 6th and 7th avs.
2020—J. A. Monheimer, 7th-av., Stafford pavement, 14th to 59th-st.
20[illegible]—Herman [illegible], C. W. Randall, assignee, 77th-st., regulating and grading, 1st-av. to East River.
——Jno. L. Brown, regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flag, 10th-av., between Manhattan and 155th sts.
[illegible]—Jeremiah Cromwell, 86th-st., stone-block paving, 3d-av. to East River.
——E. W. Trandy, award of contract for paving 4th-st. from Bowery to Lewis-st., with wood pavement, Robbins' process, and 5th-st., from Bowery to Lewis-st., with wood pavement, Robbins' process.
2027—Jas. B. Raymond, Receiver E. L. Vidal & Co., paving with Seeley concrete pavement, 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.
[illegible]—Jas B. Raymond, paving with Seeley concrete pavement, Howard-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st.
——Jno. G. Masterson, 130th-st., regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., from 3d to 5th-av.
——Felix Coleman, 66th-st., regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flag, Broadway and 8th-av.
1960—Smith & Noonan, Madison-av., sewer 46th and 54th sts.
1966—Matthew Baird, 39th-st., stone-block paving, between 8th and 9th avs.
1970—Matthew Baird, 9th-av., stone-block paving, bet. 53d and 54th sts.
1990—Matthew Baird, 57th-st., stone-block paving, between Lexington and 5th avs.
1991—Matthew Baird, 44th-st., stone-block paving, between 5th and 6th avs.
1992—Matthew Baird, 63d-st., stone-block paving, between 1st and 5th avs.
1993—Wm. Baird, 51st-st., stone-block paving, between 2d-av. and East River.
1597—Thomas Fealey, 123d-st., regulating and grading 3d-av. and Mount Morris-square.
2005—Richard A. Cunningham, 4th-av., cross-walks at 131st-st. and 132d sts.
2006—Richard A. Cunningham, 4th-av., cross-walks from south-west to north-east corner 14th-st.
2007—Richard A. Cunningham, cross-walks, 5th-av., east side, from 125th-st. to 129th-st.
2372—John Hogan, furnishing granite basin-heads and appurtenances.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST, } Commissioners.
D. R. JAQUES,
C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
JULY 31, 1872.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 23, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 58.—THE following is an extract from section 1 of the "act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," approved June 5, 1872:

"For manufacture of arms at the national armory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended until a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines shall have been adopted for the military service, upon the recommendation of the Board to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which Board shall consist of not less than five officers, as follows: One General officer, one Ordnance officer, and three officers of the line; one to be taken from the Cavalry, one from the Infantry, and one from the Artillery. And Provided further, That the system, when so adopted, shall be the only one to be used by the Ordnance Department in the manufacture of muskets and carbines for the military service; and no royalty shall be paid by the Government of the United States for the use of said patent to any of its officers or employes, or for any patent in which said officers or employes may be directly or indirectly interested."

In conformity with the above provisions, a Board will assemble in the City of New-York on the 3d day of September, 1872, with authority to adjourn to Springfield Armory in order to avail itself of the resources of that establishment which are hereby placed at its disposal, to consider and recommend for adoption a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines for the military service.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.
Brigadier-General A. H. TERRY, U. S. Army.
Colonel P. V. HAGNER, Ordnance Department.
Colonel H. B. CLITZ, 10th Infantry.
Major M. A. RENO, 7th Cavalry.
Captain L. L. LIVINGSTON, 3d Artillery.

2d Lieutenant HENRY METCALFE, Ordnance Department, is detailed as recorder of the Board.

All persons interested in small arms are invited to submit samples and appear in person, under such rules as may be adopted by the Board.

The Ordnance Bureau will supply such information bearing on the matters under investigation as may be called for by the Board.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 15th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED,
WM. A. HERRING, } Commissioners.
FORBES HOLLAND,

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.

Public notice is hereby given, in conformity with section 2, chapter 9 of the Laws of New-York, enacted Jan. 30, 1872, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the City and County of New-York, will be held in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, in the New-York County Court-house, THURSDAY, the 1st day of August, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.
RICHARD A. STORRS,
Clerk to Board of Apportionment and Audit.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING DOG RIVER BAR CHANNEL, MOBILE BAY, ALA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
North-west corner St. Louis and Joachim sts.,
Lock-box No. 1,174,
MOBILE, Ala., July 2, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. SATURDAY, 31st August, 1872, for dredging and removing 125,000 cubic yards, more or less, of material from Dog River Bar Channel, situate in Mobile Bay, about four and a half miles from the mouth of Mobile River and five from the City of Mobile.

The material to be excavated is a soft alluvion, intermixed with sand, and will have to be removed and deposited at an average distance, not exceeding three miles, with about six feet of water at the dumping-ground.

Bidders will state price per cubic yard of material removed and deposited as above, and measured by soundings in the cut. They will also state how soon after the award of the contract work will be commenced, and the time required for its completion, as this will be considered in letting the contract.

Payments will be made monthly, twenty per cent. being reserved until the work is completed to the satisfaction of the engineer in charge, and forfeited in case of failure on the part of the contractor to comply with the conditions of his contract. In addition, bonds to the extent of $10,000, with two sufficient sureties, will be required, to insure faithful commencement and performance of contract.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the undersigned, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Full information in regard to this work will be given at this office, where printed blank forms of proposals can be obtained, and only on which bids will be *regarded*. These blank forms will be mailed, on requisition, to the address of any one desiring to bid. The guaranty of good faith on each of the bidder, attached to the form of proposals, must be signed by two responsible guarantors, whose responsibility must be certified to in the manner prescribed in the blank form.

Proposals must be made in duplicate, and the envelope inclosing same should be indorsed, "Proposals for dredging Dog River Bar Channel," and addressed to the undersigned. J. H. SIMPSON, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., and Colonel of Engineers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sealed proposals will be received at this Department up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 15th day of August next, for the purchase of three thousand five hundred and forty-one (3,541) Fur Seal Skins, more or less, which are now in the custody of the Collector of Customs at New-York, taken some time since on the Seal Islands of Alaska Territory, and which are the property of the United States Government.

The conditions of the sale can be ascertained on inquiry at the Collector's Office at New-York. Proposals to be indorsed, "Bids for Seal Skins."

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE VOKES.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,
Last times in New-York of the
WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
Last times in New-York of the
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

Every evening this week the delightful Comedy, KIND TO A FAULT, with a GREAT CAST.

MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock. Box-office open from 8 to 4. NO FREE LIST.

MONDAY, Aug. 5, Miss Rosina Vokes will appear as Nan in Buckstone's farce, The Good for Nothing.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—TO NIGHT.

Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. The charming actress, CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, in

ONE WIFE. Unanimously commended by the Press
ONE WIFE. for her artistic realization of the char-
ONE WIFE. acter; she is supported by a superior
ONE WIFE. cast of characters, and the people flock
ONE WIFE. to see the production, which cannot be
ONE WIFE. prolonged on the bills beyond Aug. 10,
ONE WIFE. owing to other engagements.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor....J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Lone Island. J. & S. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASANT, healthy and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway Beach for miles by the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Do not fail to enjoy it! Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M., returning in good season.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH B. ALLEE against the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, on the 30th day of April, 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of November, 1872, and become parties to the above entitled suit, and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in said suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated at New-York, April 30, 1872. JAMES McNAMEE, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, held at Chambers, in the New Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1872.—Present, Hon. F. W. Loew, Justice.—In the matter of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—Joseph B. Allee against the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—On reading and filing the petition of Frederick A. Conkling, receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, and admissions of due service of due notice upon the attorneys for Joseph B. Allee and the Ætna Insurance Company, of application for this order and of the moving papers, and after hearing Hon. Henry E. Davies, of counsel for the said receiver: It is ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of the said order be published once a week for six months in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, to wit: The New-York *Daily Times* and the New-York *Daily News*. And it is further ordered that James McNamee, Esq., attorney and counselor at law, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order, that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee, that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as from time to time may be proper. And it is further ordered that said receiver make further application of the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.

(A copy.) NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.
my2-law6mTh

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 5th day of March, 1872.—Present, Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice.—WALTER S. GRIFFITH against THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of John D. Cocks, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler & Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of twenty (20) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published, in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order, and, in default thereof, that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York Daily *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, and the Brooklyn Daily *Eagle*, a newspaper published in the City of Brooklyn. And it is further ordered that Clarence L. Burnet, a counselor of this Court, be and he is hereby appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and that all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, upon all or any matters referred to him. And that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to the Creditors of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

To all whom it may concern.—New-York Supreme Court, Kings County.—Walter S. Griffith against The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above-entitled action, and that all creditors of said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 212 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 25th day of September, 1872.—Dated Brooklyn, March 8, 1872.

CLARENCE L. BURNET, Referee.
mh7-law6mTh

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOSEPH ENEAS against RICHARD KNOWLES.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen hundred and twenty-two dollars and nineteen cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1871, besides the costs of this action.

Dated May 28, 1872.
GOODRICH & WHEELER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in New-York City, on this 28th day of June, 1872. GOODRICH & WHEELER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je27-law6wTh

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Horatio Gomez vs. the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1872, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to present the same in writing to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September, 1872, and that in default of such claimants presenting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding and of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO
No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Seltzers, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent

Glass Fountains Only.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"
whose experience of more than 40 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.
P. O. Box No. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SPECIAL! In order to present The Most Attractive Novelties of the LYDIA THOMPSON REPERTOIRE, THE PRESENT GREAT SUCCESS, ROBIN HOOD! ROBIN HOOD! must be withdrawn SATURDAY, AUG. 3, to make way on

MONDAY, AUG. 5, for the GREAT BURLESQUE, BLUE BEARD! BLUE BEARD! which had such enormous success on its production last season.

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
MR. HARRY BECKETT, MR. EDWIN,
MISS WEATHERSBY, and all the members of the COMPANY.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
In active preparation,
"IXION."

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

TODAY, AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
Thrilling sensation drama RED JACK. Cast to the entire strength of the Company. Concluding with the laughable farce, EASY SHAVING.	The celebrated character actor, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU, in the American drama KIT, The Arkansas Traveler, with a powerful cast.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

A SPECIAL BOAT will leave Pier No. 28 North River at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, and on the TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY following, connecting at Sandy Hook with SPECIAL TRAIN for the race-course, returning immediately after the races are over. Fare for the round trip, including admission to the course, $2 50!

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at [illegible] P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world, The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 24th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sat., July 27....[illegible] P. M.	Sat., July 27....8:00 A. M.
Mon., July 29....2:00 P. M.	Mon., July 29....[illegible] A. M.
Tues., July 30....2:00 P. M.	Tues., July 30....10:30 A. M.
Thurs., Aug. 1....[illegible] A. M.	Wed., July 31....[illegible]
Fri., Aug. 2....7:00 A. M.	Thurs., Aug. 1....[illegible]
Sat., Aug. 3....[illegible] P. M.	Fri., Aug. 2....[illegible] P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., July 31....2:00 P. M.	Thurs., Aug. 1....6:00 P. M.
Thurs., Aug. 1....2:00 P. M.	Fri., Aug. 2....[illegible] P. M.
Fri., Aug. 2....2:00 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 3....7:00 A. M.
Sat., Aug. 3....2:00 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 3....7:00 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 4....7:30 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 4....6:00 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 4....7:00 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 5....6:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. [illegible] North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steamboat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL quarter-deck barge in running order; will carry 220 M. feet of lumber, 150 M. brick, or 250 gross tons of coal; is very well adapted to carry for either of the above. Inquire at cigar-store of HENRY MILLER, No. 421½ Broadway.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER EASTERN Queen for Lewes, Del., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, will leave Vesey-st. pier, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:30, and 33d-st. at 2:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:25 o'clock A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS

FOR ROCK EXCAVATION AT THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS, MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July [illegible], 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on Aug. [illegible], 1872, for the prosecution of the work of rock excavation at the Rock Island Rapids of the Mississippi River. The usual conditions will be observed. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. All information can be obtained at this office.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Prosecution of Work of Rock Excavation at the Rock Island Rapids of the Mississippi River," and addressed to

[illegible] MACOMB,
Colonel of Engineers, [illegible]

UNITED STATES [illegible],
HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 27th day of August prox., for removing eight (8) or nine (9) [illegible] wreck from the Savannah River, Georgia. For specifications and all necessary information apply to the undersigned. Q. A. GILLMORE, Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING pile-dyke at Rondout, N. Y., will be received until noon of Aug. 20, 1872.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, Brevet Major-General.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING Otter Creek, Vermont, will be received until noon of Aug. [illegible], 1872.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, Brevet Major-General.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

Amount of Contributions Received to Date, $15,341 88.

The Mothers and their Babies Going on a Picnic Today.

More About the Relief Movement—What Our Reporters See on Their Rounds—Scenes and Incidents in Missionary Life.

Contributions to the Fund for the Relief of Sick Children and for Excursions, continue to arrive in handsome amounts. It is quite evident that the general public approve of the manner in which we are spending the money intrusted to our care for the poor children of New-York. If the kind contributors to the fund could only see how the aid extended is received by the sick and destitute, and the amount of pleasure gained by children on the excursions, they would be more than satisfied. The money is spent in a careful manner for the benefit of that class of children who otherwise would not gain any relief from the painful monotony of their young lives. The fact that two-thirds of the five thousand and odd children who have participated in the pleasures of the picnics never before saw a real wild bit of woods, or ever enjoyed a ride on steam-boat or rail-car proves the necessity for some such movement as we have inaugurated. The love of the beautiful in nature is an instinctive trait in the human breast, no matter what class of life you examine, so that the wonder and delight manifested by our excursion children when rambling through the groves show that the sight of green fields and woods tends to open the perceptive faculties of their minds, besides giving them new life and strength.

Today the "Stokes Excursion" will take place, in honor of Mr. James Stokes, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., who gave $500 to the Fund. Agreeably to Mr. Stokes' desire, the excursion is given for the benefit of poor mothers and their young children. We have provided a large quantity of pure fresh milk for the little ones, besides abundance of ice-cream, fresh-cut sandwiches, lemonade, &c. The party will embark at the foot of East Eighth-street and at East Thirty-seventh-street. The Phelps Mission will furnish over five hundred women and children, and we shall have nearly as many more from the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards. The excursion will proceed to Oriental Grove, on the Sound, as it is a very desirable place to take children. Should the weather prove fine, we anticipate that this seventh picnic will be as delightful in its good results as any of its predecessors.

On Saturday the "New-York Stock Exchange Excursion" will occur, when we shall take a large number of children from the Fifth Ward to Excelsior Grove, on the Hudson. We hope to see several members of the Stock Exchange present on this occasion, in order that they may see how their money is expended and in what manner the children enjoy themselves.

The following contributions for the Fund were received at this office yesterday:

Employes of H. B. Claflin & Co.	$167 35
Christ Church Sunday-school, (Rye, N. Y.)	25 15
F. G. & D. Brown	25 00
E. A. S. for Mrs. L., No. 54 Henry-street	20 00
E. J. W. and others	16 15
Dolly M., Little Dudley, Willie, Van, Fred, F. V., Annie, Edith, Lizzie, Happy	12 00
N. L. Maxwell, (Wilkesbarre, Penn.)	10 00
A. S.	10 00
Lina Bulkley	10 00
Muffie, M. Jane & Fox	10 00
C. L. E.	10 00
A. A. Marks	5 00
A subscriber	5 00
H. Family, (Leavenworth, Kansas)	5 00
J. M. B.	5 00
Little Dudley	5 00
Mrs. Rebecca Hammond, (Wickford, R. I.)	5 00
Lina and Johnny	5 00
A. H.	5 00
S. E. M.	2 00
H. C.	2 00
H. J. B.	2 00
Baby Bessie's birthday gift, (Newtown, Conn.)	2 00
C. J. D.	2 00
O. D. F.	1 00
Little Birtie Copeland, (Boston, Mass.)	1 00
Allie and Freddy	1 00
Willie B.	1 00
C. H. B., Jr.	1 00
Stephen	25
Mary	25
Annie	25
Masterson	25
Henry	25
Ward	25
[illegible]	25
Mary	25
Eveline	25
Louise	25
Thomas	25
Nowlan	25
Hannah	25
Carry	25
Emma	25
Augusta	25
Pinkney	25
Ida	25
Southerland	25
Madaline	25
Total	$385 65
Previously acknowledged	14,956 23
Aggregate of fund	$15,341 88

We have received from Mr. D. Arnoux, of No. 17 Wooster-street, a second contribution of fifty pounds of French candies, which will be distributed today and Saturday next among the children.

Visiting and Relieving the Sick Poor.

The following cases were yesterday investigated by a TIMES representative, having been reported by the visitors of the West-side District:

The fire at the sugar-house in Leonard-street caused the family of H. C., an employe in the refinery, and who resided in the rear building of No. 15 Worth-street, to leave their home, the walls of the sugar-house having fallen upon it, rendering it uninhabitable. The greater part of their furniture was destroyed, and in the hurried removal they lost nearly all their clothing. The parents with their four children, one of whom was sick, found a temporary shelter in a house in the vicinity, where the sick child was yesterday visited by Dr. Thurman. An order for groceries was supplied from the fund.

On the first floor of a rear house, No. 203 Hudson-street, was found a woman almost crippled, with eight children. Her husband is at sea. Her two eldest children earn together $10 weekly, and this, with what the mother can earn by washing, is all the revenue to support this large family. Mrs. W. said she desired only a doctor, for if she could be cured of her ailment she would be able to earn a fair livelihood. Dr. Thurman was informed of the case, and attended to it.

In the front basement of No. 77 Hudson-street was found Mrs. C., a widow with a sprained ankle, which prevented her earning a living for herself and child. The case was referred to Dr. Thurman.

At No. 189 Franklin-street, in the rear, were found two cases of sick children, one belonging to Mrs. B. and the other to Mrs. W. The children were suffering from summer complaint and an impure atmosphere. The cases were referred to Dr. Thurman.

In the garret at No. 26 Thompson-street, was found an aged woman suffering from want of food. She was a widow, and had depended upon her son for her support, but he was thrown out of work by the strike. She has to pay $5 per month for the miserable garret. Relief was extended to the poor woman, who in answer to an inquiry said she "had not tasted tea for three months."

Under an archway leading from Thompson to Sullivan-street was found a row of houses too bad to be used as stables, but deemed fit for the occupation of about fifty poor families and three times as many children. In one set of two rooms eighteen persons eat, live and sleep. On the second floor of one house was found the family of M. M., with the wife and one of two children sick. The father, who is a tin-roofer, has only partial work, and the mother, when well enough, helps to support her children and pay $6 50 per month for two rooms. The "doctor" being the only assistance desired, was informed of the case, and gave it attention.

At No. 82 Thompson-street was found A. W., a sick girl, aged four years. The father is a laborer, and only employed during the fine weather. The case was therefore referred to Dr. Thurman.

In the basement of No. 69 Varick-street, were found an aged couple, over eighty years of age, whose only support was from the little the aged husband could earn by mending shoes. It would sometimes take him nearly two weeks to earn the $9 required for the rent of the basement. The husband getting sick, the work stopped, and then came loss of food with its usual consequences. Dr. Thurman prescribed nourishing medicines, and an order was given for provisions.

The case of E. H., of No. 413½ Hudson-street, was investigated yesterday. She is a widow, with a sick daughter; her only son was killed in 1863 at Fort Wagner, S. C. Her case was recommended to Congress, and a private act, ordering her a pension, was approved on May 10, 1872, but in consequence of some delay or circumlocution not a cent has yet reached her. As she seemed to be in a destitute condition, orders were given for nourishment and groceries for herself and daughter.

The following interesting cases are from the East-side District: Mrs. H., of No. 58 Ridge-street, had been deserted by her husband, leaving her with six children under nine years of age, the youngest a babe about two months old. The husband refusing to support her, was imprisoned. She gets a living for herself and children by washing—a very precarious employment. She has to pay $6 per month for a wretched garret. One of the children being sick, the case was referred to Dr. Lang, and relief extended to the mother.

On the top floor of an old-fashioned tenement-house was found R. R., a shoemaker, who, out of his weekly earnings of about $5, has to support his wife and three children and pay $7 75 per month rent. One of his children being sick, the case was referred to Dr. Crampton, who found the father and mother in a very prostrate condition for want of proper food. Relief was therefore afforded them in the shape of provisions.

On April 8 Joseph Merkle, a German, formerly of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, a cigar-maker, went in search of work, and strangely disappeared. The wife now occupies a rear room at No. 99 Cannon-street, where she tries to earn a living by finishing flannel overshirts. She is in bad health, and, having a sick child, the case was referred to Dr. Lang and relief extended for nourishing food. Any information of the fate of Joseph Merkle will be thankfully received by the wife for the sake of her two children.

Several other cases of distress were found in this district and relieved.

Yesterday, through teeming rain above, and "slippery places" beneath, a TIMES reporter sought out some of the cases of destitution that have presented themselves for investigation, and though the facts in each case may seem to be those of a "tale that is told," they all bear the impress of truth, and have not appealed in vain for the succor the TIMES contributors enables its agents to give. In a dark, damp basement in Mott-street a hard-working widow toils both early and late to support her family of three children, one of whom, Frankie, is a cripple nine years old. For eight years Mrs. F. has borne the burden of the support of these children, hoping some time to see one of her boys aiding her in the maintenance of the family. But in her humble circumstances and abject dwelling few opportunities present themselves for getting employment, and day after day the mother rises to her toil, hoping something may transpire before the day is over to enable her to "see her way ahead" once more; but night returns with disappointment, and she lights her smoky lamp and spends the hours washing, patching and darning the well-worn clothes, so that the boys may look respectable while seeking work the next day, and this routine has been continued until the mother's heart grows sick within her, and she says she thinks "honest people can't live honestly if they want to," but she certainly has. Her condition and that of the children is the same as many other families that have relief from charitable societies, but the benefits of the TIMES Fund had to be pressed upon Mrs. F., she gratefully accepting them, but at the same time imploring work for her two boys, Henry and Morris, aged eleven and nine years, Morris being the twin of Frankie, the invalid. While the fact that no worthy case fails to meet with its special response, often in large sums of money, the appeal for honorable employment in the case of many of the TIMES protégés is again and again renewed; shall it be said that the appeal has been made in vain?

Another widow in Worth-street has a family of nine children, some of whom have been trying to support the family, but the recent fire in the Leonard-street sugar refinery threw the eldest boy out of employment, and another lies ill with inflammation of the lungs, disease caught by sleeping on the fire-escape as the room was too crowded for him to sleep in it during the hot weather; the mother begs for work as errand-boy or light porter for one of her boys, and thanks a thousand times the contributors to the fund that enables her sick boy to have a doctor and medicines. So many cases of equal interest come under notice that the entire paper could be filled with their details; but more will be presented each day.

The Up-Town District—Report of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

The General Superintendent reports the work in the part of the City north of Fourteenth-street as fully organized. The large area covered by his labors has necessitated a subdivision of responsibility and oversight. Deputy Superintendents have accordingly been appointed in the different sections of his field. The names of such assistants are given, that our readers may refer applicants directly to the person authorized to distribute supplies.

On the east side, from Thirtieth to Thirty-eighth-street, Rev. John Boyd, Deputy; residence, No. 234 East Thirty-eighth-street; from Thirty-eighth-street to Fiftieth-street, Rev. D. M. McCaffery, Deputy; residence, No. 321 East Fifty-third-street; from Fiftieth-street to Ninetieth-street, Rev. U. T. Tracy, Deputy; residence, No. 622 Seventh-avenue. On the west side, from Twenty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, Mr. Henry King, Deputy; residence, No. 326 West Thirty-fourth-street; from Thirty-fourth-street to Forty-second-street, Mr. Thomas Jarrett, Deputy; residence No. 360 Eighth-avenue; from Forty-second-street to Fifty-ninth-street, Rev. John D. Rockwell, Deputy; residence, No. 9 Stryker's-lane, west of Eleventh-avenue; from Fifty-ninth-street to Harlem, J. D. Ferguson, Deputy, No. 622 Seventh-avenue. For Harlem, Mr. Chas. Craft, Deputy, No. 210 East One Hundred and Ninth-street, near Third-avenue.

Two sub-districts are yet without superintendence, viz., from Fourteenth to Thirtieth street on the east side, and from Fourteenth to Twenty-third street on the west side. Should any of our readers be willing to undertake the work in these localities, he is requested to send his name and address to Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., General Superintendent at the House of the Evangelists, No. 622 Seventh-avenue. Helpers are needed in all parts of this large field, and will be cordially welcomed by the different Deputy Superintendents.

The head-quarters of this district are, for the west side, at the House of the Evangelists, Nos. 622 and 624 Seventh-avenue; and for the east side, at the Dispensary of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Forty-third-street, between Madison-avenue and Grand Central Depot. The Board of Physicians of the Dispensary have offered their services gratuitously to any sick children brought to the Dispensary between 11 A. M. and 12 M. daily. M. L. M. Peixotto, druggist, No. 698 Sixth-avenue, has volunteered to prepare all prescriptions at bare cost of drugs. Dr. W. J. Donor, No. 21 West Twenty-seventh-street, will attend all cases of sickness reported to him, on the west side of this district. Dr. M. N. Baker, No. 124 East Fourteenth-street, will visit cases on the east side, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets. Our thanks are due to the large number of City Missionaries, Bible women, and others, who have so actively given themselves to this effort. But we still call for more workers. Several cases of suffering have already been reached by our representatives in this district, which we shall soon detail for the encouragement and satisfaction of our donors.

The Case of Little Maggie.

That the "short but simple annals of the poor," as daily recorded in the columns of the TIMES, still continue to interest its readers, the contributors' list bears noticeable evidence. That the tale of little Maggie's misfortunes should induce a generous heart to respond in the large amount of $100 is an additional proof that the people need only know of distress to step forward at once to its relief. Five dollars also came from another source for this innocent child, and the liberal donors may feel sure Maggie's burden is greatly lightened by their munificence. Upon application being made at St. Luke's Hospital for the admission of little Maggie, and, in the absence of Dr. Muhlenberg, Rev. W. W. Sever, the Assistant Pastor and Superintendent, has sent the following reply:

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, July 31, 1872.

DEAR SIR: We will very cheerfully receive "little Maggie" to our Children's Ward, where everything possible will be done for her relief. Should your visitors in their good work come across any other children needing treatment, especially for diseases of the hip or spine, we will gladly take them. It might be in our power to take a few adults, in cases greatly needing relief.

I am, with much interest in your work, very respectfully,

WINSLOW W. SEVER,
Assistant Pastor and Superintendent.

Rev. Mr. Sever further states that if they find that Maggie's case is utterly hopeless of relief, they will send her to their Invalid's Home at St. Johnland, where amid the calm and peaceful scenes of that rural retreat her lot will be eased of many hardships and her clouded life made happier by the most refining and gentle influences. The money that has been forwarded for the child's use will remain in the hands of the Treasurer of the "Children's Fund" until Dr. Muhlenberg returns from Europe, which will be in ten days, when he will see the Treasurer, and they will decide upon its most judicious expenditure; meantime Maggie will receive all the care and medical treatment that St. Luke's Hospital affords, and her interested patrons will be informed at intervals of her progress.

The "Gamins" On a Frolic.

From the Evening Mail.

For less than $600 contributed from the superabundance of well-to-do or wealthy citizens of New-York, nearly a thousand newsboys and boot-blacks were treated to a glorious holiday yesterday under the admirable management of the TIMES employes.

What a motley crowd of juvenile humanity was that to be marshaled in order and conducted safely through a day of fun on the river and in the grove. With bare feet, many with bare heads, and in a garb garnished with every variety of shreds and patches, the tattered brigade followed the band in procession to the East River, was transported to Oriental Grove for a frolic, and there let loose to enjoy for the first time in their lives a genuine holiday beyond the bricks and dust of the noisy streets.

It was an exhilarating sight. All hardships and privations were forgotten by the little wretches, and they determined to heed the Roman poet's reckless precept, *carpe diem non credulus postero.* By the magic power of chowder and lemonade, held in expectation, they were kept in order, save that they let off the steam of their pent-up animal spirits in the tricks and squabbles which, to their minds, constitute the sport of life. "Quips and cranks and wanton wiles" of a boyish kind, made the little voyage to the grove lively to participant and on-looker. On landing the steaming and savory chowder was ladled out, and each boy perched himself upon a convenient spot and feasted like a prince. Sandwiches, lemonade, and coffee of the genuine kind, rare luxuries to these poor fellows, were enjoyed *ad libitum.* At the rendezvous they stripped and frolicked in the water like porpoises, gamboled under the trees, or wandered away to clamber about as their instincts taught them to do.

It is easier to conceive than to describe the fun and frolic of such an excursion—a thousand ragamuffins, sharpened by the experience of street life, let loose in a grove by the sea-shore, just to have some fun, and fun they were sure to have—a holiday to be remembered.

OBITUARY.

Henri Drayton.

Henri Drayton, well known as a singer and actor, was stricken with apoplexy, last Friday, and died at his residence in East Ninth-street, in this City, on Tuesday morning. Mr. Drayton was born in Philadelphia in 1822, and completed his musical education at the Conservatory of Music, Paris. His first appearance was made in the character of *Bertram* in "Robert le Diable," and shortly afterward he was appointed primo basso of the Italian opera at Antwerp. He afterward appeared in England in French opera comique, and still later, in the presence of the Queen, played in an opera written by the King of Holland, entitled "L'Esclave de Camoens." After this he was engaged for English opera, and met with unvarying success, his *Devilshoof* being spoken of by the Press as equal to that of Lablache. He was the original *Count di Luna* in the English version of "Il Trovatore." Mr. Drayton was known not for his musical talent alone, but was possessed of far more than ordinary literary ability, having written several operas and plays which have, from time to time, proved exceedingly popular. In 1859, Mr. and Mrs. Drayton visited this country. They returned to England at the end of two years, where they remained until 1869, when Mr. Drayton was engaged by the Richings Opera Company, and sang with them with much acceptability. While fulfilling this engagement he was stricken with paralysis, about a year since, at Rochester, and has never fully recovered from the shock. His last appearance in New-York was made at Bryant's Opera-house a few weeks ago, with the Seguin Opera Company. At the time of his death he was arranging with several managers for the production of the drama of "Rip Van Winkle," introducing some of Bristow's songs. His death will be keenly felt by a large circle of friends.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from "The Little Church Around the Corner," at Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. The New-York and St. Cecilia Lodges of F. and A. M. will be present. A number of professional gentlemen, upon hearing the sad news, immediately called on Mrs. Drayton, and found, to their amazement, she was left entirely destitute, without even the means to bury the body of her husband. Messrs. Canning & Lowell at once went to some of the most prominent managers and artists at present in town, and opened a subscription list at their office, No. 678 Broadway, with the following results:

Canning & Lowell, $10; P. T. Barnum, $20; Geo. A. Wells, $10; W. L. Miller, $10; John T. Ford, $10; J. C. McCollum, $5; J. W. Carroll, $10; W. R. Floyd, $10; F. S. Chanfrau, $10; David Bedwell, $5; Chas. Spaulding, $5; John Hesch, $5; N. C. Forrester, $5; W. J. Fleming, $5; C. W. Tayleure, $5; H. A. McGlenen, $5; Johnny Allen, $5; J. F. Smith, $1; Thos. Maguire, $5; John Ellsler, $5; F. G. Meader, $5; E. V. Marner, $5; T. A. Browne, $5; Ben. De Barr, $5; Joan Collins, $5; John Jack, $5; Theodore Hamilton, $5; Arthur Cheney, $10; J. T. Raymond, $5; Ain & Grover, $5; John McDonough, $5; Navy Smith, $5; Frank Mayo, $5; Vining Bowers, $1; Chas. Tyler, $5; Harry Watkins, $5; Martin Hanly, $5.

A meeting of Masons was held on Tuesday night at the deceased artist's late home, to make arrangements for the funeral, and adopt measures to procure some assistance for the wife and daughter of Mr. Drayton.

All subscriptions should be sent to Canning & Lowell, No. 678 Broadway.

Attempted Wife-Murder—A Woman Thrown from a Third-Story Window.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening, Alexander Johnson, a young man residing at No. 30 Madison-street, rushed into the Oak-street Police Station and reported that a woman had been thrown out of a third-story window at No. 43 Madison-street by her husband. Officers were immediately sent to the spot, and the woman, who proved to be Mrs. Jane Lowery, aged thirty-eight, was found lying on the sidewalk insensible, and apparently in a dying condition, from the effects of the injuries sustained by the fall from the window. The woman was removed to the Station-house, and thence to Park Hospital. On visiting the apartments of Mrs. Lowery, on the third floor of the house, her husband, Michael Lowery, aged forty-three, an Irish laborer, and his daughter, a young girl about seventeen years of age, were found there. Lowery was very grossly intoxicated, and made no coherent replies to the questions propounded by the officers. The young girl, who is a daughter of Lowery by a former wife, denied most positively that her stepmother had been thrown out of the window, but stated that she had accidentally fallen out. The young man Johnson asserted with equal persistency that the woman had been thrown out. He stated that while standing in the street in front of the house his attention was attracted by a noise at the window, and looking up he saw Lowery pushing his wife out of the window. Several of the tenants informed the Police that Lowery came home drunk, and began quarreling with his wife, and it is supposed that during the fight which ensued the belligerents approached the window, and Lowery in his drunken rage pushed the woman out of the window, and falling on the sidewalk she sustained the injuries which, it is feared, will result fatally. Miss Lowery, however, denies that there was any quarrel between her father and stepmother. Lowery was arrested and locked up to await an investigation. He was so much intoxicated when brought to the station-house that he was unable to give the policeman any account of the tragic affair, and did not appear to realize what had occurred. At a late hour last night Mrs. Lowery was suffering intense pain, and her condition was considered very precarious.

Col. French's Will.

The will of the late Col. French was admitted to probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. The following are the principal items of the document:

After providing for the payment of his debts, he bequeathed to his wife Matilda, all his household furniture, family stores, library, plate, pictures, horses, carriages, harness and equipments. His house and lot, No. 3 Gramercy Park is devised to his wife during life, together with an annuity of $10,000. To his brother Philip a life-annuity of $600; the codicil increases this to $1,200. To the widow of Alonzo Green, a bond for $1,000. The residue of the property is to be divided into as many parts as will represent the number of his children living at his death, and those who predeceased him leaving lawful issue, and an extra share, which with another of said shares, he gives to his executors for the use of his son Charles during life. Appoints his wife and his sons Thomas J. French, Richard F. French, Henry B. French, Lewis French, Phoenix and Charles French, executors. The will is dated 31st of October. The codicil of 9th of December, 1871, makes no material change in the above disposition.

THE LATE FIRES.

The Loss at Hunter's Point Oil-Works Exaggerated.

The Latest Particulars Concerning the Disaster—The Leonard-Street Conflagration and the Fire in First-Avenue—The Insurances.

Now that the smoke has cleared away somewhat, and the excitement that prevailed among the losers by the disastrous fire at Hunter's Point has so far subsided that they can look at things with a clearer eye, the real effects of the fire have been growing small by degrees and beautifully less, until the huge proportions of the fancied loss have dwindled down to a comparatively small figure. In all times of great excitement the minds of men are apt to magnify small into very huge matters, although in this instance the mouse was a good-sized rat, yet it did not reach the elephantine proportions accredited it. It may be safely estimated that the entire loss, including everything, will not exceed half a million of dollars, and even this approximation is regarded by some as being extremely liberal. It will be several days before the actual money value destroyed will be ascertained.

The Standard Oil Yard presents a most desolate appearance, and at dark last night, the light from the oil in the vessels still burning cast weird-like and grotesque shadows round about. The iron hoops of the barrels lay piled up in a shapeless and confused mass. The skeleton of the huge water-tank raised its blackened form, the partially burned staves—if the boards that formed its sides could be so called—pointing heavenward, as though calling upon heaven to aid in quenching the destroying element. Walls of brick inclosing thousands of gallons of the inflammable material, stood untouched amid the ruins of similar structures surrounding them, establishing a singular phenomenon that the mind of man is totally unable to explain. Ruin and desolation lay spread all around, and the accumulation of years of toil has vanished in a day as the dew on the grass before the heat of the Summer sun. But energy and enterprise are already at work, and in a few days chaos will have been reduced to order, and the busy hum of voices will again be heard in the works.

As above stated the intense excitement that prevailed gave rise to many exaggerations and misstatements, some of which did evident injustice to innocent parties. For instance, the action of the Volunteer Fire Department of Long Island City was severely commented upon, when in reality the entire blame of the action and language used should have been credited to one individual. There is the best authority for saying that the two companies on the ground worked faithfully and hard and did good service. They worked from the time the fire originated until dark, and did not then leave the ground until they were absolutely assured that their further services would avail nothing.

The statement that any oil-tanks exploded was another incorrect report. There were but three oil-tanks in the yard above ground. One of these was a small tank, and had a small quantity of naphtha in it, which ignited and burned until it was all consumed. Of the others, one was a refined oil-tank capable of holding 3,700 barrels, but having in it at the time but 1,300 barrels. This did not ignite nor explode, but the intense heat damaged it in such a manner that it will have to be refined over again before it will be in a marketable condition. The remaining tank was one used for crude oil, having a capacity of 5,000 barrels, but containing only 1,000, which is entirely uninjured.

So far as regards the bulkheads extending a distance of 600 feet, they will, to a very great extent, have to be entirely rebuilt, as in some instances the cribbing is burned nearly through. The same may be said of the Standard dock, at the southern extremity of their line.

The vessels lost were the Norwegian ship Elpis, and the Nova Scotia bark Edward, of Maitland, the two having on board 7,200 barrels of refined oil. These vessels are swinging to chains at Burke's dock, at the lower end of Ravenswood, and the oil within their blackened hulls continues to burn fiercely, and will not be consumed for three or four days to come. All last night the flames cast a lurid glare against the heavy masses of clouds that hung overhead, oftentimes giving the impression to persons that a large fire was breaking out in the direction in which they lay. One or both of these vessels was lost through the cupidity of the Captain or Captains. It is said that the Captain of the tow-boat Thompson offered to take one or both in tow and haul them to a safe anchorage for the paltry sum of $15, but that his offer was refused and $12 tendered. As he would have run great risk, and all he demanded would have been given to his men for their trouble, he indignantly refused—indignantly, because he was disgusted with men who would wrangle for a dollar or two at such a time. The consequence is that their unsightly wrecks still swing to the chains that hold them.

There was also an American brigantine, the Rosalind, or Roslyn, lying at the bulk-head empty, and waiting for a load. She was entirely destroyed, nothing but her charred hull and spars remaining. Then there were three canal-boats, to wit: The Dioden, containing 1,200 barrels of oil; the Sour Wine, containing 350 barrels, and the G. C. Barrus, empty, all of which were cast off and drifted to Hallet's Point, where they were entirely consumed. The American bark Kate Upton, having on board 1,300 barrels was taken hold of by a tow-boat and carried to a place of safety before the flames had time to communicate with her. She escaped entirely uninjured. There was no schooner lying at the bulk-head at the time.

In the yard, the settling-house adjoins the engine-house, a thick brick wall separating the two. In this settling-house are 500 barrels of refined oil. The engine-house is destroyed, while the settling-house remains uninjured. Had the fire ever got within its walls, the destruction of property would have been immensely greater, for it is filled with large wooden cisterns, all of which had more or less of the inflammable fluid in them. A strange circumstance connected with the burning of the engine-house is that although the building is a mass of ruins, the engine and pumps are not injured. The boiler was slightly damaged, but was repaired yesterday morning, and was being used to work the pumps last night.

Standing not more than fifty feet distant from the destroyed engine-house, and less than that distance from one of the storehouses that was burned, is the naphtha-house, in which were sixty barrels of naphtha; yet, notwithstanding the well-known volatile nature of this product of petroleum, it escaped miraculously, the walls not even being scorched. It was right in this dangerous locality that the heroism and activity of the employes of the yard was most conspicuously displayed, and it was owing to their indomitable pluck and almost superhuman efforts that the fire was prevented from reaching these dangerous points. One man had his coat entirely burned from his back, but escaped bodily injury in a manner that is a mystery even to himself.

The correct estimate of the number of barrels of oil and naphtha burned in the yard and warehouses was, refined oil, 12,000 barrels; naphtha, 4,000 barrels. This does not include the oil before enumerated as being on board the vessels. The loss that the company sustains will not exceed $150,000, all of which is fully insured. In the course of a day or two the exact loss will be ascertained in the settlement with the insurance companies, and Mr. Wardwell last night notified the men to hold themselves in readiness to go to work at a moment's notice. The work of clearing away the wreck of the engine-house and putting it in order for an immediate resumption of work, will be commenced this morning. Yesterday workmen were busily engaged in getting the office ready for occupancy, and that will be completed today.

The origin of the fire is altogether speculation. So strict were the rules of the yard that no fire was allowed even on board the vessels loading there, and a cook-house was erected on shore at a safe distance from all the yards. No one was allowed to go inside the gates smoking.

Mr. Coe's reported loss was also in excess of the real figure, but as he could not be found when the TIMES reporter was at his yard, it would only be speculation to put down figures given by irresponsible parties. It would, however, scarcely reach one-fifth the amount given. His workmen were engaged yesterday preparing for a resumption of business.

Mr. Bunke's works were slightly scorched; beyond this, no material damage was done to his premises. Everything in the neighborhood that was at all affected will have resumed operations within thirty days.

The Leonard-Street Conflagration—The Fire Caused by an Explosion of Foul Air.

The investigation into the origin of the fire on Monday last, by which the Union Steam Sugar Refinery in Leonard-street, near West Broadway, was destroyed, was concluded yesterday. It was ascertained that the fire was caused by the explosion of foul air in one of the tanks. The only witness examined was Patrick McElhone, of No. 3 Worth-street, one of the "filter-men" employed on the premises, who testified that he was in the building, waiting to go to work, for several hours before the fire occurred. While he was on the third floor of the premises he heard a loud explosion in the rear of the floor, where one of the large tanks was situated, and this was immediately followed by two other explosions. He attempted to approach the tank, but was driven back by the heat, steam and gas. The fire immediately burst forth. He made several ineffectual attempts to stay its progress, but was finally compelled to seek safety in the street. On reaching the street the flames were issuing from the upper windows. The tanks and filters were frequently filled with foul air, which was generally forced out by the steam ascending from the boiler. The witness had no doubt that the explosions were caused by the foul air coming in contact with the gas-jet, which was burning dimly, on the third floor, in the immediate vicinity of the tanks and filters. The foul air igniting after the explosion set fire to the building.

The Fire Marshal therefore closed the investigation, which occupied three days.

The Fire in First-Avenue—Losses and Insurances.

The following is a complete list of the losses caused by the destruction of the slaughter-house Nos. 244, 246, 248 and 250 First-avenue, owned by Henry Eisner, on Tuesday night, as fully published in the TIMES: Loss on building, between $40,000 and $50,000, insured for $25,000, as follows: Niagara, $2,500; Mechanics' and Traders', $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Howard, of Boston, $1,250; Prescott, of Boston, $1,250; National, of Boston, $2,500; Mechanics', of Brooklyn, $2,500; Liverpool, London and Globe, $10,000. The stock of hides in the cellar is insured as follows: State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Columbia, $5,000; Hope, $5,000; Metropolitan, $5,000; Merchants', of Boston, $2,500; Manufacturers', of Boston, $2,500; Washington, of Boston, $2,500; Shoe and Leather, of Boston, $5,000; Tradesmen's, $2,500; Westchester, $2,500. On fixtures and furniture, $2,500 in the Brewers' and Maltsters'; $2,500 in the Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia; $500 in the Glenn's Falls. On fat, tallow, &c., $2,000 in the Glenn's Falls. On horses and harness, $2,400 in the Hartford, of Hartford. The private stable of Mr. Eisner was totally destroyed. Value $5,000; no insurance. A five-story tenement-house, Nos. 864 to 868 First-avenue, and No. 402 East Forty-eighth-street, owned by Eisner & Ohl, was damaged to the extent of $3,000, insured for $24,000. The other losses were as follows: E. London, loss $1,000, insured for $2,000 in the Merchants'; Levi & Meyer, loss $1,150, insured for $2,000 in the Commercial of Hartford; S. Guggenheimer, loss $2,800, insured for $1,500 in the Adriatic; Goldstein & Goldsmith, loss $1,500, insured for $3,000 in the Manufacturers' and Builders' and St. Nicholas; Yager & Bauer, loss $1,500, same insurance; Jacob Haister, loss $4,000, no insurance; Henry Eisner, loss $5,000, (on stock of meat,) no insurance; Ulmann & Hoechts, loss $1,000, no insurance; Moses Levy, loss $1,500, no insurance; A. Lander, loss $1,500, no insurance; Henry Groenebaum, loss $1,500, no insurance.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon yesterday commenced an investigation into the origin of the fire, and from the evidence adduced it is supposed to have been caused by some burning particles from the fire at Hunter's Point being wafted across the river and into the hay-loft of the stable, where the fire was first seen.

The report published in one of the morning journals that a child was killed by the falling of a portion of a wall during the fire proves to be without any foundation.

Depredations by Thieves at the Hunter's Point Fire.

During the fire at Hunter's Point, on Tuesday, the thieves of New-York operated largely. Julius Graff's house was robbed of $300 worth of goods. James Shaw, a notorious river-thief, was detected by Officer Emmett stripping iron from one of the burned vessels. The officer, when he arrested him, was attacked by several other thieves. Some officers from the Police-boat Seneca rescued the officer and took Shaw in custody. Shaw stole the boat in which he was operating from Barney Conroy, of Thirty-fourth-street, New-York. The boat was swamped, and the iron lost. Louis Green, of No. 350 East Tenth-street, New-York, was arrested for till-tapping. Alderman Weisenstein, of the Fifth Ward, while assisting to keep back the crowd at the fire, was robbed of $150. Ellen Devren entered Phillip Donohue's house and stole $150 worth of clothes. She was arrested yesterday morning.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Louisa Walcott was held in $1,000 bail in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for keeping a disorderly house.

Wm. H. Cooke was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for passing a worthless check for $26 on Henry T. Reinhard, of No. 73 Liberty-street.

John Billinger, of No. 270 Avenue B, was committed in default of $500 bail, yesterday, for dealing in the retail liquor business without payment of the special tax.

George Watson and James Kirby were committed at the Tombs, yesterday, for breaking into the premises of Messrs. H. B. Claflin, No. 41 Thomas-street, on Tuesday night.

The stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and those of the New-Haven and Hartford Railroad have unanimously agreed to consolidate the interest of both lines.

John Hughes, a boy ten years old, was held for trial at Essex Market, yesterday, for sneaking into the residence of Frederick Young, of No. 109 Seventh-street, and stealing his watch and chain; value, $60.

The remains of the woman found floating in the dock at the foot of Cherry-street were identified as those of Mrs. Sophia Falke, a German woman, seventy-two years of age, who resided at No. 138 Hester-street.

John Bryant was charged before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, with manufacturing cigars at No. 52 Madison-street without payment of the special tax, and was committed for examination in default of $500 bail.

James Cusick, "Man-eater," was yesterday committed by Justice Cox for beating a poor cripple named Thomas Larkin, who keeps a lager-beer saloon at No. 17 West Houston-street, and also kicking Mary Williams, who went to Larkin's assistance.

The "New-York Society of Practical Engineering" met last evening in the Cooper Institute. Papers were read by Mr. F. J. Cisneros, a Spanish engineer, advocating the use of the narrow gauge railroad, and by Mr. E. J. Brooks on "Heat and Draught."

The German Consul-General, Dr. Johannes Roesing, reports that the proceeds of the concerts given by the Prussian military music corps amount to $23,250, exclusive of their share of the receipts of the Boston Jubilee concerts, amounting to 10,000 Prussian thalers.

While the fire on the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, was raging on Tuesday night, Frank Conroy, a sneak-thief, stole $54 worth of clothing from the residence of Elizabeth Albert, of No. 840 First-avenue. He was arrested, and was committed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

Justice Cox, yesterday, requested one of the Sergeants of the Eighth Precinct to instruct his officers to arrest and bring before him every well-known disreputable character or disorderly person found after night ranging West Houston-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street, and he would see that they were properly punished.

On Tuesday afternoon, a collision occurred between a coal and gravel train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near Drakesville. The gravel-train was standing upon the track, and through some mistake in signals was struck by the coal-train. A number of the cars of the latter train were demolished, and a brakeman seriously injured.

In the United States Court in Bankruptcy, yesterday, in the case of Thatcher vs. Montrouse, Judge Blatchford rendered a decision granting a decree for the plaintiff, setting aside as fraudulent and void as against the plaintiff the confession of judgment, the judgment, the execution and the sale thereunder to be referred to a referee to ascertain the value of the property sold under the execution.

Shortly after midnight, Tuesday night, Thomas Conroy and Clara Brown, of No. 107 West Twenty-fourth-street, beat Cora Brewer, aged eighteen years, of No. 107 West Twenty-fourth-street, and stabbed her in the head with a knife, producing concussion of the brain. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the assailants were committed by Justice Cox to await the result of the injuries.

Catharine McGuirk, a girl thirteen years of age, has been missing from Castle Garden since the 23d of May, and is supposed to have been decoyed for improper purposes. The case has been in the hands of the Central Office detectives. They seem, however, to pay no attention to the matter. Yesterday Inspector Dilks issued, on request of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, orders to the Ward detectives to make diligent search for the missing girl.

The case of Charles D. Fredericks and others against Oliver D. Taylor to recover about $10,000, alleged to have been advanced to the latter, was argued before Judge Larremore, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on a motion to compel the plaintiff to give bonds for costs as a non-resident. The defense interposed by Taylor is, that the money was advanced with a knowledge that it was to be used for the unlawful purpose of purchasing lottery tickets. The facts have already been published at length in the TIMES.

BROOKLYN.

A list of all the arrears of water rates for 1870 and 1871 will be made today, preparatory to advertising for sale.

Assessor Leich contemplates further removals from the revenue force to reduce the expenses of his department.

George Ferris was sent to jail for ten days, yesterday, in default of paying a fine of $50 for driving a wagon without a license.

Sealed proposals were received at the Controller's office yesterday for the purchase of $80,000 seven per cent. three-year local improvement bonds.

Commissioner Whiting yesterday offered a resolution, at a meeting of the City Works Board, to suspend the pay of twenty-three sinecures, ranging from $1 50 per day to $2,400 per year. The matter will be up before this Board today.

James McCorley, of No. 212 Gold-street, while laboring under a depression of spirits, arising from failure to obtain employment, attempted suicide yesterday morning, by cutting his throat with a razor. It is thought that his life can be saved.

The Coroner's jury, yesterday, in the case of little Mary Jane Harkins, the starved child of No. 78 Adams-street, charged its parents, John and Bridget, with causing its death by criminal negligence, and recommend that they be severely punished.

Yesterday evening, Abraham Weashberg, a German peddler, was inveigled by a rowdy named Munter into a whisky den, kept by a man named Leavy, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Macomb-street, and was beaten and robbed by Leavy and Munter. Munter was arrested.

Rev. W. C. Clark, pastor of the Myrtle-street Church, whose name has been prominent in connection with a certain evangelization lottery scheme, about the bona fide character of which some question has been raised, vindicates himself, his scheme and his motives through the Brooklyn papers.

An application was made yesterday morning, before Judge Pratt, in Chambers, for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of William Chambers, who shot and killed Dominick Voorhies, now confined in the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, and also for James Burns, who is at the same institution. Decision reserved.

Yesterday afternoon a quarrel occurred in the sugar-house No. 22 Vandam-street, between two of the workmen named James Barron, of No. 24 Baxter-street, and Cralius Wentzel, of No. 123 Seventh-street. Barron struck Wentzel on the head and face with an iron scraper, inflicting two severe wounds. Wentzel was taken to his home, and Barron was arrested.

Tuesday evening three New-York burglars, John Raby, John Van Buren and J. Jones, aged between twenty-one and twenty-four years, were arrested on Adelphi-street with burglars' tools in their possession, and also a list of houses whose occupants are in the country. They were seen attempting to break into several houses before they were arrested.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Duer, the President of the Board of Alderman of Edgewater, has resigned.

A frame house, on the Mill road, Factoryville, owned by Mr. Teesiore, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Loss on building, $1,500; on furniture, $100. Both fully insured.

NEW-JERSEY.

The investigation into the cause of the death of Engineer James W. McCartny, who was killed at the Erie repair-shops fire, will be continued today.

The house of Frederick Terhune, at Elizabeth, which was burned on Sunday, was insured for $9,000, of which $4,000 was in the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of Newark.

The Hamburg Steamer Company is making large improvements at Hoboken. The store-house is now being enlarged, and will, when completed, be the largest one on the New-Jersey side of the river.

In the Essex County Court of Sessions, yesterday, John Merchant, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for one year, and Edward Williams, convicted of burglary, to six months in the Penitentiary.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, [illegible]

[illegible]

at $3 22½. Steam-boat went [illegible] advanced to $3 27½ and $3 30, sales being made at each price. Grate brought for the first lot $3 42½, and the balance $3 45. Egg sold at $3 45 and $3 50. There was a slight competition for stove; the first lot sold at $3 95; it then fell off to $3 85, advanced to $3 90, and the last lot went at $3 87½. Chestnut sold first at $3 47½, then fell off to $3 42½, at which the balance was sold.

The following are the comparative rates at the last and present sales:

	Tons.	June.	July.
Lump	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam-boat	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grate	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Egg	15,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chestnut	27,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	100,000		

On lump there is an average decline of 5 cents; on steam-boat, 5 cents; on grate, 2½ cents; on egg, 6½ cents; on stove, 6½ cents, and on chestnut, 5 cents.

Departures for Europe.

The following passengers left this port yesterday for Europe:

Per steam-ship China, for Liverpool.—President Guardia, daughter and servant, Mrs. M. Fawkes, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Watts, D. R. Perkins, Rev. W. Goudes, N. Hubert, Mr. Starr, F. Calvo, J. J. Powell, Master W. Mapleson, Gideon Banta, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Gonzales, S. Todd, Mr. Kanamota, [illegible] J. Cadby, Mr. Sauchey, Mr. Quiros, Rev. Oliver Crane, Mr. Suita, Ralph Ewing, Jas. Wood, Col. and Mrs. Fry and 2 sons, Mr. Samanos, M. T. Hueim, M. Lisano, J. Salazar, Mr. Escalante, Mr. Quiros, J. C. League, F. P. Blakley, Miss Eliza Heeley, Miss Kate McQueeney, J. W. Balfour, C. F. White, R. G. Herman, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Talmage, Chas. J. Reyell, E. Pisadd, Mr. Hanold, M. Amano, His Excellency Tsiishima and servant, Mr. Skinso, Mr. Condo, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Griffiths and child, J. S. Barnes, Prof. James Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Smythe, Mr. Borrilla, Mr. Salazar, H. W. Hoar, Mr. Starr, J. J. Trizadlo, Franco Rogers, Mr. Kawaguchi.

Per steam-ship Wyoming, for Liverpool.—J. H. Milne, M. V. Cook, R. Hemans, Jr., Rev. L. Nuthall, J. L. Lord, Wm. Wallace, G. A. Gardiner, J. D. Drew, E. B. Lawrence, Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Oldfather, Rev. and Mrs. Wm. L. Whipple, Miss Emily Bryant, Miss Alice Ashworth, R. A. Russell, A. L. Y. Burton, Miss Giddell, J. E. Murphy, Mrs. A. C. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Evans, child and nurse, Miss E. G. Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. Pattee and servant, Mrs. S. L. Hasey and 3 children, James H. Mulford, Mrs. James H. Mulford, Miss Hagar, Miss Evarts.

Per steam-ship Denmark, for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harvey and infant, G. Gered, E. Freyhold, John W. Tyrer, Henry Burk, Mrs. Anna Walker, John Fleckton, Mrs. S. E. Lander and child, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Penrose, Miss Marie Parnell, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Collins, child and infant, Miss C. A. Maxwell, Miss E. Coblens, Kate Vitelium von Hohenstein.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—A. B. Hagar, John Kearney, Mr. Dean, A. McKenna and lady, [illegible] C. W. Whitaker, E. Hertel, Geo. Simmons, Geo. Lyttle, Mr. Connell, T. Sandheim, Max Wolf, H. Fussel, E. Seelbrug.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall.—Capt. Phelps, Tracy Robinson and wife, J. R. de la Espriella, Mrs. Becao, Mr. Modica, brother, wife and servant, F. Rogers, Thos. Smith, M. Seige, Cephile, A. B. Jones, J. Bromell, E. Snell, W. E. Stillman and wife, Mr. Tims, Mrs. F. A. Rogers, Mrs. C. Schilling, Miss Durand, T. E. Jackson and wife, Jan Viol and wife, George Tilton, S. P. Liverman, J. D. Minthals, T. W. Moore, Chas. F. Faulkner, W. Andre, F. Cartwright, W. J. Hsell, J. Nealy and lady, W. G. Green, R. Loathis, Chas. Otto, Gen. Adams, Palmer W. Smith, Gonzalo Espinio, J. W. Cottrell, R. Hooner, H. Currate, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Keller, Hugo Blos and son, Mamie Cooper, Bella Waldron, E. Fryeath and family, Margaret McCarthy and family, Mrs. Haskell and 2 children, Mrs. John Croft and children, E. F. Price, Michael Moran, S. R. Knowles, Thomas Manion, G. P. Lanier, G. Borden, D. H. Allen, H. Hutton, A. Dewick, M. Lammerson, H. P. Burton, I. Cure, and 100 steerage.

In steam-ship Olympus, from Glasgow.—Capt. Levi Goodwin, F. M. Smith, Samuel Morrison, Miss Mary Morrison, Terry Pettit, Mrs. Isaac Pettit, Master Geo. Pettit, Mrs. Scott, Master Jos. Scott, John Cummings, Geo. Dunlop, Mrs. Sarah Dunlop, Master Wm. Dunlop, Master Geo. Dunlop, Miss Agnes McKenna, James O'Kane.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—Wm. Youngblood, Mrs. Isabel Dillon, child and infant, J. R. Arrilla, J. R. Harrell, F. A. Drinkwater, Jose Gomar, Jose Bosolier, M. Caceado, James Dunphy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:55 | Sun sets....7:16 | Moon rises..[illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..[illegible] | Gov. Island..4:35 | Hell Gate..7:[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, July 31.

Cleared.

Steam-ships China, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Wyoming, (Br.,) Whineray, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Holsatia, (Ger.,) Berends, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; New-York, (Ger.,) Klugkist, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Denmark, (Br.,) Surmount, London, National Steam-ship Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia.

Ships Golden City, (Br.,) Jones, London, Charles L. Wright & Co.; Ellen Munroe, Morrison, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks Alert, (Ger.,) Ackermann, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Maria Auguste, (Swed.,) Bodin, Dunkirk, Funch, Edye & Co.; Galveston, Brand, Shanghai, Salter & Livermore.

Brigs Anna Maria, (Ger.,) Webber, Pernambuco, C. Tobias & Co.; Lena Thurlow, Corbett, Dunkirk, Brett, Son & Co.; Morning Star, (Br.,) Macomber, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schrs. M. S. Lunt, (Br.,) Simmons, Granada, B. J. Wenberg; Monadnock, Hammond, Jacksonville; Pointer, ——, Providence.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool July 17, Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 420 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. July 28, lat. 43 44, lon. 51 56, boarded abandoned brig Gresham, (of Aberystwith,) timber-laden, dismasted and water-logged, apparently having been previously stripped; 29th, no lat., at 6 P. M., passed a Guion steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Olympus, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow July 17 and Moville 18th, with mdse. and 125 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had westerly winds throughout the passage; July 21, lat. 54 57, lon. 27 42, passed ship Rover, bound E.; 28th, lat. 40 50, lon. 65 55, passed steam-ship St. Laurent, hence for Havre; same day, passed ship Southern Rights, from Liverpool, for Boston.

Steam-ship Ocean Queen, Maury, Aspinwall July 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. July 30, lat. 37 19, lon. 74 11, spoke brig Clive, (Br.,) bound N.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Baker, Havana July 27, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Bark Homberaund, (Norw.,) Sveninsen, Glasgow 38 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had strong westerly winds up to the Banks; from thence 14 ds. with light westerly winds and calms.

Bark Eroe, (Ital.,) Mastillone, Girgenti 55 ds., with sulphur to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage and had light variable winds and calms; was 7 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Brig L. & W. Armstrong, New-Haven.

Schr. John F. Chandler, Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to Weatherspoon & Co.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Fisher, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. President, Phinney, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Hartford, for Newburg.
Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterburrey, Stamford.
Schr. William Boardman, Billard, Hartford.
Schr. Stephen Morgan, Van Chef, Baltimore.
Schr. Hunter, Crane, Dighton, for Rondout.
Schr. Marretta Smith, Prescott, Newport.
Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Parsons, Virginia.
Schr. J. J. Pharo, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. C. Holmes, Holmes, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. H. H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Baltimore.
Schr. Julia A. Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. V. Daley, Sterling, Maryland.
Schr. Hattie Lou, Shearer, Maryland.
Schr. Monteven, Jeffrey, Virginia.
Schr. G. H. Smith, Baker, Virginia.
Schr. Excel, Ludlum, Virginia.

[illegible]

The Inman line steam-ship City of Montreal, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York July 20, arr. in this harbor at 8 o'clock this morning, en route for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 31.—The North-German Lloyd's steam-ship Bremen, Capt. Ledewigs, from New-York July 20, for Bremen, touched here today.

The Hamburg-American line steam-ship Vandalia, Capt. Franzen, from New-York July 18, for Hamburg, touched at this port today.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Arr. ship Savannah, from Savannah April 11.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS IS CALLED TO SAMPLES, NOW IN STOCK, OF SILVER-SOLDERED

GERMAN SILVER PLATED WARE,

PREPARED FOR REAL USE, AND NOW BEING INTRODUCED INTO SOME OF THE LARGE HOTELS. THE QUALITY AND SOUNDNESS OF THESE GOODS IS GUARANTEED, MAKING THEM THE MOST DESIRABLE AND CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

Marvin & Co.
SAFES.
New-York,
Philadelphia, Chicago and Cleveland.

DUTY OFF TEAS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
AT ALL OUR STORES.

Great American Tea Co.

THE GASONEE FIRE EXTINGUISHER!

Patented Feb. 14 and Dec. 26, 1871; March 12, 1872.

The last, best, cheapest and most effective. Entirely different from and superior to other Extinguishers. AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FROM FIRE! It is always ready for instant use, perfectly simple in operation, and prompt and efficient in its action. It is in daily use by steam-ships, manufacturers, railroads and fire departments throughout the country, and has saved MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY. The Government has adopted it for the protection of naval vessels and navy-yards.

Send for descriptive circulars to
WALTON BROS., No. 61 Liberty-st., and
KELLY, DAVENPORT & CO.,
No. 6 Cortlandt-st., New-York.